

THE  
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XXVIII.]

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[VOL. V.]

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1783, I went in the stage-coach from London to Salisbury. Upon entering it, I perceived three gentlemen, one of whom strongly attracted my notice. He was a corpulent man, with a book in his hand, placed very near to his eyes. He had a large wig, which did not appear to have been combed for an age: his cloathes were threadbare. On seating myself in the coach, he lifted up his eyes, and directed them towards me; but in an instant they resumed their former employment. I was immediately struck with his resemblance to the print of Dr. Johnson, given as a frontispiece to the "*Lives of the Poets*;" but how to gratify my curiosity I was at a loss. I thought, from all I had heard of Dr. Johnson, that I should discover him if, by any means, I could engage him in conversation. The gentleman by the side of him remarked, "I wonder, Sir, that you can read in a coach which travels so swiftly; it would make my head ache." "Aye, Sir," replied he, "books make some people's head ache." This appeared to me *Johnsonian*. I knew several persons with whom Dr. Johnson was well acquainted: this was another mode of trying how far my conjecture was right. "Do you know Miss Hannah More, Sir?" "Well, Sir: the best of all the female versifiers." This phraseology confirmed my former opinion. We now reached Hounslow, and were served with our breakfast. Having found that none of my travelling companions knew this gentleman, I plainly put the question, "May I take the liberty, Sir, to enquire whether you be not Dr. Johnson?" "The same, Sir." "I am happy," replied I, "to congratulate the learned world, that Dr. Johnson, whom the papers lately announced to be dangerously indisposed, is re-established in his health."

"The civilest young man I ever met with"

in my life," was his answer. From that moment he became very gracious towards me. I was then preparing to go abroad; and imagined that I could derive some useful information from a character so eminent for learning. "What book of travels, Sir, would you advise me to read, previously to my setting off upon a tour to France and Italy?" "Why, Sir, as to France, I know no book worth a groat: and as to Italy, Baretto paints the fair side, and Sharp the foul; the truth, perhaps, lies between the two." Every step which brought us nearer to Salisbury, increased my pain, at the thought of leaving so interesting a fellow-traveller. I observed that, at dinner, he contented himself with water, as his beverage. I asked him, "Whether he had ever tasted *bumbo*?" a West-Indian potation, which is neither more nor less than very strong punch. "No, Sir," said he. I made some. He tasted; and declared, that if ever he drank any thing else than water, it should be *bumbo*. When the sad moment of separation, at Salisbury, arrived, "Sir," said he, "let me see you in London, upon your return to your native country. I am sorry that we must part. I have always looked upon it as the worst condition of man's destiny, that persons are so often torn asunder, just as they become happy in each other's society."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may think this little narrative worthy of a place in your excellent Repository. Although many writers have detailed the private life of Dr. Johnson, so that his character is completely understood, yet every little anecdote, hitherto unpublished, respecting such a prodigy of literature, cannot, I should suppose, be altogether uninteresting. I remain, Sir, your's,

Wiltshire,

Feb. 12, 1798.

H. B.

M

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
WHEN a work is delivered entire to the public, it seldom, or never, is necessary for the author to appear in its defence, or explanation; as, if good, it will defend itself, if bad, it is not worth defending, and no defence can serve it. But, when a publication proceeds progressively, and is attended with considerable expence, both to the proprietors and the purchasers, by whose opinion it stands or falls, it is sometimes incumbent on the honesty of the Editor, to account for seeming deficiencies. With this view only, I solicit admission for the following brief, but necessary, explanations, relative to a work conducted by me, "*The Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland*," I remain a well-wisher to your liberal and interesting publication.

JOHN PINKERTON.

Hampstead, 14th Feb.

The work, intitled "*Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of illustrious Persons of Scotland*," is complete in four parts, forming one volume in 4to. or 8vo. Another, styled "*The Scottish Gallery, or Portraits of Eminent Persons of Scotland*;" many of them after pictures by the celebrated Jameson at Taymouth, and elsewhere, will speedily appear in similar parts.

Some of the plates, in the first publication, fall far short of the editor's expectation, notwithstanding all his exertions, and his insisting on three or four being cut up, and superior pieces of art substituted. In the second work it is hoped there will be no reason for complaint on this score, as Mr. EDWARD HARDING, of Pall Mall, superintends all the engravings; many of which are by GARDINER, and other eminent artists. The portraits themselves rather exceed those of the first work, in curiosity and importance: the accounts of remarkable persons, are, in many instances, more extensive; and a Dissertation will be prefixed to the volume, on the Rise and Progress of Painting in Scotland.

In the first work, several of the plates were inserted by the publisher in opposition to the editor's advice and remonstrance; such as some fac-similes from Jonson's *Inscriptiones*, a Mary Magdalen, crying and writing, put for a Mary, Queen of Scots, &c. Yet, amid these defects, there is a great number of good plates, from very interesting portraits.

The editor, disgusted with those bad

plates, and other disagreeable incidents, required that his name should not appear in the title, and actually dashed it out in the copy shewn to him: yet it was inserted.

In the second work, the subjects are select, and some exquisitely engraven. No bad plates, nor doubtful portraits, will appear.

It only remains to apologize for the want of some portraits, promised in the Prospectus, and which have not been given.

1. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Taymouth. Erroneous information was the cause of this, and other mistakes.

2. There is no portrait of Elizabeth More.

3. One of the portraits of Margaret, queen of James IV. is procured. The other is in a royal palace---and it is a singular institution, since the reign of Charles II. that no picture, in any of the palaces, can be copied without a perquisite of four guineas to the Chamberlain's clerks. As it is a perquisite, it is indispensable---but certainly nothing can be more disgraceful to the present flourishing state of the arts in this country.---This, however, will not prevent the appearance of this portrait in due time: the distance from town, and its being the only one in that palace, are the real causes of the delay.

4. Cardinal Innes, A. D. 1412, is procured, as are all the others mentioned in the Prospectus, except the following:

5. Regent Murray, at Fonthill. A drawing was taken. It is some Scottish gentleman, of the end of last century, in a Highland dress.

6. Bishop Dunbar, at Aberdeen, is a recent and imaginary picture.

7. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Strawberry Hill.

8. There is no portrait of Sir Robert Murray in the apartments of the Royal Society.

9. The Cardinal Beton, at Holy-rood-house is imaginary. Mr. Pennant informs me, it is a foreign Cardinal of last century---and the portrait in an oval, is quite unlike the manner of Beton's time.

10. The Earl Douglas, at Cavers, is of dubious existence.

11. Lord Westcote's duchess of Richmond is already engraved for the Memoirs of Grammont.

12. Dr. Burnet, of the Charter-house, has been often engraved, and was, it is believed, an Englishman. He is an honour to his country; but this work is confined to the neglected province of Scottish iconography.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the books, which C. D. recommends to your correspondent L, I beg leave to add the following, which it may



may be presumed, had not fallen in the way of that ingenious writer; but which are much to the point, and are considered, I apprehend, as possessing much merit.

1. Two Tracts entitled, one, "*An Essay on the Power of Numbers, and the Principles of Harmony in Poetical Composition*." The other, "*An Essay on the Power and Harmony of Prosaic Numbers: being a Sequel to one on the Power of Numbers and the Principles of harmony in Poetic Compositions*." 1749. These pieces are anonymous; but it is well known that they were written by the Rev. John Mason, M. A. author of a Treatise on Self-knowledge, and seven volumes of Sermons, which met with good acceptance; and many years the respectable minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire.

2. "*An Essay on the Harmony, Variety and Power of Numbers in general*;" and another on those of "*Paradise Lost*," in particular: printed in a posthumous volume of the "*Poems of the Rev. Samuel Say*;" for nine years minister of the dissenting congregation in Prince's-street, Westminster. These essays have been much admired by persons of taste and judgment. The second was written at the desire of Mr. Richardson, the Painter. The editor of both, and of the poems, was William Duncombe, Esq. youngest son of John Duncombe, Esq. of Stocks, in Hertfordshire, the friend of Archbishop Herring.\*

3. "*Observations on Poetry, especially the Epic: occasioned by the late Poem upon Leonidas*." The name at the end of the preface, authorises us to ascribe this piece to Dr. Pemberton, one of the Professors at Gresham College, from whence it is dated, 9th May, 1738: author of a "*View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy*," and, if my memory be correct, the last surviving friend of that great man.

This communication, it is hoped, may be agreeable to both your correspondents, and serve to complete lists of publications on English versification and prosaic harmony.

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

Taunton, 16th Jan. 1798. J. T.

\* See Archbishop Herring's Letters to W. Duncombe, Esq. p. 71, 72, &c. and the correspondence of John Hughes, Esq. in 3 vols. by John Duncombe, M. A. v. 1. p. 19. 2nd edition. For some Memoirs of Mr. Say, the reader is referred to the "*Protestant Dissenter's Magazine for August and September 1794*."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS female Friendly Societies (through the philanthropy of the British ladies) may probably become more general, I venture to send you the outlines of a plan of one instituted at Wisbech in the year 1796; how far it may reach the benefit intended by such institutions, and how long the fund may be adequate to its needful outgoings, I leave to better calculators to enquire; but the liberal relief it affords in cases of child-bed; cases, which, amongst the lower orders of society, call aloud for sympathy, will, I doubt not, incline the humane promoters of similar associations, to give it a serious attention.

Honorary members at its institution	78
Benefited do.	100
Total amount of cash, by donations and subscriptions	£214 14
Disbursed to sick members	34 9
Balance remaining	180 5

The honorary members appoint annually three or more stewards, who are to visit the sick, and carry their weekly allowance, these, with the secretary and stewards (for the time being) form a committee, deemed competent to transacting the business of the society. Each honorary member pays on admission 5s. for a printed copy of the rules 6d. and 6s. 6d. for a year's subscription in advance; those benefited pay 2s. 6d. entrance, 3d. for a copy of the rules, and 6½d. the first Monday in every month, at any hour or place appointed by the stewards. There is a small fine for non-payment, which is applied to encreasing the fund. Annual and quarterly meetings are held, but the expence of a dinner was thought unnecessary.

Any benefited member, when taken ill or lame, and unable to pursue her usual employment, (provided her illness is not occasioned by misconduct) is allowed 3s. 6d. a week for the first month of her confinement, and 2s. 6d. a week if her illness continues for a longer time. Married members, in cases of child-bed, receive regularly 5s. a week for one month, and 2s. 6d. a week so much longer as the stewards judge necessary. Those who remove from Wisbech, are not entitled to any weekly allowance.

The sum of 20s. is paid to any married member on the death of her husband, and 5s. for each of her children then living, under 14 years, upon such death being duly certified to the stewards.

The monthly subscriptions of each single benefited member, or widow, who has not received any relief from the fund upon her lying-in, or the death of her husband, cease at the attainment of her 58th year; and if, having received benefit, she continues her subscription two years longer, in either of these cases, she is entitled to receive annually (for life) the sum of 4l. by four equal quarterly payments; but such member has no further claim upon the society.

Every member must subscribe to the fund one year before she can receive any relief from the institution; nor are any admitted above the age of 45, or who do not at the time enjoy good health.

Besides this institution (which bids fair to meliorate the afflictions attendant on poverty, without debasing the mind) at Wisbech, some ladies have formed a society for lending the necessitous, in cases of child-birth, suitable linen during their confinement, which, after a stated time, is returned to the person under whose care it is placed. From this, much benefit has arisen, many being totally unable to procure what was absolutely requisite in such situations.

Wisbech, Feb. 17.

A.

Milton's Imitations of the Ancients. BY MR. WAKEFIELD.

(CONCLUDED).

The Angel ended, and in Adam's ear  
So charming left his voice, that he a while  
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd  
to hear. Par. Lost, b. viii. ver. 1.

The immediate prototype of this elegant and pleasing passage in Apollonius Rhodius has been pointed out, but that author only enlarged on a thought, with which the father of poetry had supplied him, in *Odyss.* xiii. 2.

Ὡς εἶπας· οἱ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο  
σιωπῇ.

Κληθεὶς δ' ἴσχοντο κατὰ μέγαρα σκιοεντα.

And the turn of Pope's version plainly shews, that Milton was present to his mind:

He ceas'd; but left so pleasing on their ear  
His voice, that list'ning still they seem'd to hear,  
A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms.

Plato too, in the beginning of his *Menexenus* has borrowed this beauty from Homer.

Speaking, or mute, all comeliness and grace  
Attends thee, and each word, each motion  
forms: ver. 221.

An elegant, but, I think, unequal imi-

lution of a well known distich in *Tibul-*  
*lus*, iv. 2. 7,

Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia vertit,  
Componit furtim subsequiturque decor.

Whom they sought, I am:  
ver. 316.

Coram, quem quæritis, adjum,  
Troius Æneas: *Virgil*, *Æn.* i. 595.

Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt

Of union or communion: ver. 430.

Præfens vel imo tollere de gradu

Mortale corpus: *Hor.* *od.* i. 35. 2

all heaven  
And happy constellations on that hour  
Shed their selectest influence; the earth  
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill:  
ver. 511.

—prima et *Tellus* et pronuba *Juno*  
Dant signum: fulsere ignes et conscius *Æther*  
Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice *Nym-*  
*phæ.* *Virg.* *Æn.* iv. 166.

in all enjoyments else  
Superior and unmov'd; here only, weak  
Against the charm of beauty's pow'ful  
glance: ver. 531.

This exquisite stroke of ingenuous nature  
seems dilated from *Sophocles*, *Trachin*,  
488.

Ὡς τὰλλ' ἐκεῖνος πάντ' ἀριστεύων χερσὶν  
Τα τῆςδ' ἐρωτῆ· εἰς ἅπανδ' ἦσσαν ἐφύ.

And exactly in the same sentiment *Philostratus*, *vit.* *Apoll.* Ty. iv. 25.

ὁ νεανίας τὴν μὲν ἀλλήν φιλοσοφίαν ἐρῶτα,  
τῶν δὲ ἐρωτικῶν ἡττήτο.

What she wills to do, or say,  
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best:

So *Polybius*, *Hist.* i. 14. Δοκῆσι δὲ  
μοι πεποιθεναι τι παραπλησιον τοῖς ἐρωσι·  
διαγαρ τὴν αἵρεσιν καὶ τὴν ὅλην εὐνοίαν, φιλοῦν  
μὲν πάντα δοκῶσιν οἱ καρχηδόριοι πεπραχ-  
θαι φρονιμῶς, καλῶς, ἀνδρωδῶς, οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι  
τάναντία· Φαβίῳ δὲ, τὲμπαλιν τῶτων.

More grateful than harmonious sound to th'  
ear: ver. 660.

—quæ carmine gratior aurem  
Occupat humanam: *Hor.* *sat.* ii. 2. 93.

So saying, he arose: whom Adam thus  
Follow'd with benediction: ver. 644.

Dixit, et in cælum paribus se sustulit alis.—  
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas  
Sustulit, et tali fugientem est voce secutus:  
*Virg.* *Æn.* ix 14.

So parted they, the Angel up to heaven  
From the thick shade, and Adam to his  
bower: ver. 652.

Τῷ γ' ὡς βελευσάντε διετράχεν· ἡ μὲν ἐπειτα  
Εἰς ἄλλα αἶτο βαθείαν ἀπ' ἀνελκυστῶ·

Ὀλύμπα,  
Ζεὺς δὲ εἶον πρὸς δώμα.

Compare



Compare also Odyss. N. finem.

smiles from reason flow,  
To brutes deny'd: book ix. ver. 239.

Nemefius, de homine, p. 22. ed. Oxon.  
ιδιον εστι της ησιας ανθρωπος το γελαστιμον,  
επει δη και μονω τωτω προσεστι, και παντι,  
και αι.

Earth felt the wound; and nature from her  
seat,  
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of  
woe

That all was lost: ver. 782. That  
This incomparable specimen of sublimity  
and pathos is essentially indebted to a  
passage from Virgil already quoted at  
ver. 511. of the preceding book, and to  
Georg. lv. 491.

Ibi omnis  
Effusus labor, atque immitis rupta tyranni  
Fœdera; terque fragor stagnis auditus Aver-  
nis.

Compare too Hom. Il. N. 491.

And knew not eating death: ver.  
This is a pure Græcism: και 792.  
θανατον φαγασα. 8x ειδη  
Sky lower'd; and mutt'ring thunder, some  
sad drops

Wept —: ver. 1002.

Αιματοεισας δε ψιαδας κατεχευεν εραζε,  
Παιδα φιλον τιμων: Hom. Il. Π. 459,

breeding wings

Wherewith to scorn the earth: ver. 1010.

Spernit humum fugiente pennâ: Hor. od. iii.  
2. 24.

The bended twigs take root, and daughters  
grow  
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade:  
ver. 1105.

etiam Parnasia laurus  
Parva sub ingenti matris se subjicit umbrâ:  
Virg. Geo. ii. 19.

Which he presumes already vain and void,  
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,  
By some immediate stroke: book x. ver. 50.

Ignovisse putas, quia cum tonat, ocyus ilex  
Sulfure discutitur sacro, quam tuque, do-  
musque? Persius ii. 24.

Bridging his way: ver. 310.

γεφυρωσε κελευθον: Hom. Il.  
O. 357.

With hatefulest disrelish writh'd their jaws,  
ver. 569.

ora  
Tristia tentantum sensu torquebit amarar:  
Virg. Geo. ii. 247.

Why do I overlive?  
Why am I mock'd to death, and lengthen'd  
out

To deathless pain? How gladly would I  
meet

Mortality my sentence? ver. 773.

Quo vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis ademp-  
ta est

Conditio? Possem tantos finire dolores  
Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire sub  
umbras.

immortalis ego? Virg. Æn. xii. 379.

Shattering the graceful locks  
Of these fair spreading trees: which bids us  
seek

Some better shroud: ver. 1066.

And gan anone, so softly as I coulde,  
Amonge the bushes prively me to shroude:  
Chaucer's Blacke Knight, stanza 21.  
To whom the Father, without cloud serene.  
Book xi. ver. 45.

This alludes to Psalm xcvi. 2.  
“Clouds and darkness are round about  
him.”

and, if by prayer  
Incessant I could hope to change the will  
Of him who all things can, I would not  
cease  
To weary him with my assiduous cries:  
ver. 307.

prece quâ fatigent  
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem  
Carmina Vestam? Hor. od. i. 2. 62:

who, if we knew  
What we receive, would either not accept  
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down,  
Glad to be so dismissed in peace: ver. 505.

The poet had in view a well-known  
epigram of Posidippus:

Ην αρα τοινδε δυοιν ενθ' αιρεσις, η το γενεσθαι  
Μηδε ποτ', η το θανειν αυτικα τικτοι  
μενον.

And the last clause is from Luke ii. 29.

others from the wall defend  
With dart and javelin, stones and sulphurous  
fire: ver. 567.

Hi jaculis, illi certant defendere saxis,  
Molirique ignem, nervoque aptare sagittas:  
Virg. Æn. x. 130.

Baptizing in the profluent stream: xii. ver.  
442.

Livy, i. 43.—“Pueros in profluentem aquam  
mitti jubet.”

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE last number of your Magazine  
announces that Dr. BEDDOES will  
soon favour the public with one or two  
more centuries of observations, on the  
anti-venereal effects of nitrous acid; and  
that he thinks he shall be able to bring  
forward such facts as shall, in some mea-  
sure, account for the general failures that  
have

have happened. From an hint which this respectable physician has dropped, it appears, that "only a second letter from Mr. SCOTT, of Bombay," has yet fallen into his hands: I therefore conceive, that it may be a piece of agreeable intelligence to him, as well as to the other advocates for "*the new specific*," to be informed, that several letters have been lately received from Bombay, in which Mr. SCOTT endeavours to corroborate his former remarks, and proposes another mode of administering this remedy. In the fourth letter, dated August the 5th, 1797, he relates, "A case of lues venerea cured by bathing in the diluted nitric acid, that affords (he says) the most satisfactory evidence of its great and truly surprising efficacy:" and he even supposes that this method "is still more effectual than its external use." The ingenious author concludes with these remarkable words: "In a few years, I think, that mercury, as a remedy for the lues venerea, will be banished by this acid; and, in some of my dreams for the improvement of the condition of man, I even imagine, that the poison of Syphilis may, in a great measure, be extinguished over the face of the earth, not by the efforts of the magistrate, but by an agent like this, safe, simple, and efficacious."

As the result of my own trials, in nearly sixty cases of lues venerea, differs, in toto, from the experience of Mr. SCOTT, and of many other gentlemen, I cannot but feel anxious to see a detail of "the facts" which Dr. BEDDOES has promised; and as the truth, wherever it may lie, can only arise from the general mass of evidence, I shall deem it incumbent upon me, to publish all my cases, as soon as the other duties of my profession afford me leisure. In the interim, I shall be happy to receive such additional communications as practitioners may please to honour me with. Every case, faithfully drawn up, will serve to throw light on this interesting subject; and therefore ought not to be lost to the public.

I cannot forbear suggesting a hint, which, I fear, some of our zealous experimenters stand in need of; that an hasty opinion may be the occasion of accumulated sufferings to our patients; and that a wise man will suspend his judgement until the matter of enquiry shall have been fully investigated: the introduction of a doubtful remedy, and the rejection of an almost infallible one, in the treatment of Syphilis, is too serious an affair to be trifled with.

I remain, &c.

Great Russell-street,  
Feb. 20, 1798.

W. BLAIR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT seven years ago, a variety of schemes were formed, under the name of Tontines, which promised great advantages to subscribers, from the improvement of money at compound interest, increased by the benefits arising from survivorship; and as many of these schemes are now about expiring, it is very probable that the managers and secretaries (who appear to be the persons most benefited by them) will offer to the public new proposals, holding out a still more alluring prospect of accumulating wealth, from the present high interest of money. Schemes of this kind are principally adapted to a class of persons who are least qualified for examining into the principles upon which they are founded; and such persons, not finding the unwarranted hopes they had been led to entertain realised, may, in their disappointment, reject every mode of making provision for a future period, and, consequently, a disposition highly laudable in the individual, and beneficial to the community, be much discouraged. This consideration, I hope, will be a sufficient apology for submitting to the public, through the medium of your Magazine, a few remarks on the statement lately published, for the information of the members of one of these societies; the term of which being expired, the members are about to receive their expected profits in the division of the stock.

The plan was formed for seven years; the contribution being thirteen shillings per quarter: the total sum appears by the account as follows:

986 Deaths and Defaulters,	£.3,872	3 0
3550 Subscriptions compleated	64,610	0 0
Fines	-	928 15 0
Dividends on Stock	-	11,679 7 8

Total 81,090 5 8

These sums appear as the total receipt; but, it must be observed, they are exclusive of sixpence per quarter, paid on each share for management, which amounts on shares that have been compleated to 2485l. besides what has been paid on the shares forfeited; which, if they are supposed to have been continued on an average three years each, makes 295l. to which must be added, a demand of two shillings per share, made on the payment of the last subscription. What this additional payment of 355l. was for, unless as a year's sinecure salary to the projector, till he shall have found out a new set of subscribers, is difficult to conceive; but, with the two former, it makes the expence of management amount to three thousand, one hundred, and thirty-five pounds.



Had the deaths and defaulters been given separate, it is probable that the latter would have appeared the greater number; from which the present members may draw the satisfactory inference, that they have acquired about *two thousand pounds* from the poorer subscribers, who have become incapable of continuing their payments, and thus, instead of deriving any benefit from the scheme, have lost the little sums that, if they had not been drawn from them by the hope of improvement, might have been laid by, and afforded them some relief in a time of want. But it is not my object at present to notice, particularly, the immoral tendency of encouraging hopes of gain from the distresses of others, or to show how delusive and unprofitable most of the Tontine schemes appear, when examined upon the principles on which they pretend to be formed; the latter was done, at a time when these mischievous projects were very prevalent, in a manner that must have determined every one, who could be convinced by demonstration, or biased by the opinion of acknowledged abilities and judgment on the subject\*. It is evident, however, that the majority of the subscribers to the different Tontines must have been ignorant of the very small profits they could reasonably expect from these schemes, and, perhaps, placed too implicit a confidence in specious proposals, sanctioned by the names of persons of character, whom they considered better informed than themselves. Such subscribers must, by this time, have been undeceived, or very soon will be; and it is to prove to others the necessity of understanding the nature of any speculation, that may be proposed to them, before they engage in it, that the following fact is stated:—The whole amount of stock purchased with the above sum of 81,090l. 5s. 8d. is 118,198l. 8s. 4d. in the three per cent consols, which is now to be sold, for the purpose of making the expected division of accumulated capital, interest, and profits. If sold at the present price of 48, it will produce 56,735l. 4s. 10d. which, divided among the present members, gives them 15l. 19s. 7d. each. So that, after the trouble of making quarterly, or half-yearly payments, for seven years, the possibility of having been unable to continue the subscription, the risk of losing what they had paid, by the death of the nominee, and the loss of all interest whatever, they must be content to receive 2l. 18s. 5d. *less than they have actually*

*paid*, and confess that they have been grossly deceived by false expectations.

Feb. 8, 1798.

J. J. G.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM a subscriber to a charity-school, the regulations of which are in many respects judicious and liberal; but where, from time immemorial, the "*Bible*" and "*Church Catechism*" are the only books which have been used; and I find, upon enquiry, that this remark will apply to many other similar foundations, especially such as have been long established. Now, though it may be easy to produce reasons why these are not the most suitable school-books that might be thought of, yet it is not quite so easy, for those who are not conversant in such matters, to recommend the most proper substitutes. If, therefore, any of your intelligent correspondents, who may have turned their attention to the subject, would have the condescension to suggest a few popular works on religion, morality, natural and civil history, &c. proper to be adopted in charity-schools; or to communicate any other practical information relative to the administration of such institutions, they would, probably, render an essential service to the public, and would greatly oblige your constant reader,

M. S.

*Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 7, 1798.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A Correspondent of your's, in the last Magazine, is hardy enough to assert, that the late Mr. Burke was ignorant of the Greek alphabet; and knew so little of Latin, as not to be able to translate his own quotations.

Of Mr. Burke's classical attainments, I know nothing from any other sources of information than those already before the public, and Mr. M'CORMICK, in his life of that singular man, is silent on the subject; but I think the public know enough to render the assertion of your correspondent very doubtful; and, as one of that public, I will here state the probable evidence in favour of Mr. Burke's learning.---Mr. Burke was early devoted to classical pursuits, under the direction of a master, who has not been charged with entire ignorance of letters. Mr. Burke spent some years at college in Dublin, and obtained honours in the college. The whole life of Mr. Burke was spent in literary pursuits. He was the constant companion of Dr. Johnson, a man as superstitiously

perfitiously attached to ancient learning as to religion, and in the habit of reproaching every one (Garrick, for instance) who had not a considerable knowledge of ancient authors; and yet this literary censor always bestowed upon Burke indiscriminate and unbounded praise.

Mr. Burke was the admired companion of Mr. Fox, whose attic taste is well-known.

Mr. Burke, in his writings, often refers to Grecian literature; and sometimes appeals, in his late works, for the justice of his criticisms, to the decision of Mr. Fox.

The Latin quotations, in the writings and speeches of Mr. Burke, (in some of his speeches, too, conceived and delivered in haste) are numerous and apposite.

I state these facts, in refutation of the assertion of your correspondent, as what the public know, and as probable evidence that Mr. Burke was *learned*, in the common acceptance of that term.

I have an object in view. I am anxious to know the *truth* in this particular concerning the attainments of Mr. Burke: and I wish as well to invite the communications of your correspondents on this subject, as to impress upon the mind of Dr. LAWRENCE, the necessity of affording us exact information on this head, in his life of his illustrious orator and statesman.

Were it known that Mr. Burke was ignorant of Latin and Greek, it is to be feared, that it would banish Horace and Homer from the schools. We must know the fact.

I had conceived, and I do conceive, that it is almost impossible to form an orator and writer, like Mr. Burke, without giving him a knowledge of the languages of Greece and Rome. I do not mean to say, that a knowledge of Latin and Greek will make any man a fine writer, or a speaker; nor have I forgotten the dry reproof that a man of wit once gave a pedant in my presence:—"Sir, I have read all the best authors of Greece and Rome." "Yes, Sir," was the reply. "you can boast of attainments that Shakespeare never knew."

PYRRHO.

London, Feb. 18, 1798.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE attention of medical men has lately been much directed to the effects of the Nitric Acid, exhibited internally: and though those effects have been found very different, by different practitioners, yet it is evident, from the whole collective testimony, that a very

valuable medicine, which had been hitherto wholly neglected in its uncombined state, is added to the *Materia Medica*.

But as the disagreeable taste which it possesses, and the bulky form in which it has been given, have raised objections to its use, it is a matter of consequence, that gentlemen, who are engaged in making trials with it, should have early information, that there is great probability, that the Nitric Acid, diluted to the degree at which it has been given by the mouth, is, like Mercury, when applied to the skin, absorbed, and afterwards produces in the system, the same effects that arise from its internal use.

By the last fleet from the East Indies, I received a letter from Dr. SCOTT, of Bombay, the gentleman who first recommended, and himself commenced, the internal use of the Nitric Acid. Inclosed was a pamphlet, containing, in addition to the letters which he had before published, two additional ones, in which he communicates this important information, not founded on conjecture only, but on actual experiment.

In one inveterate case of Syphilis, in which the relief from Mercury had been imperfect and temporary, Dr. SCOTT applied cloths, wet with the Nitric Acid; with these the legs of his patients were surrounded, and the cloths were kept moist with additional water, for an hour or two daily. The relief received was remarkable: the symptoms, which were of the worst kind, disappeared; his strength returned; and, at the end of three months, he continued in good health, though, during that period, he used no other remedy than Nitric bathing.

In other cases, Dr. SCOTT caused the legs, and part of the thighs, to be immersed for an hour, night and morning, in water, acidulated with Nitric Acid, as far as the skin could bear it without uneasiness. This mode was attended with equal success. And, as a small quantity of acid is sufficient to acidulate a large portion of water, and as the same acidulous water will last for a long time, Dr. SCOTT observes, that a bath so large as to cover the whole body may be prepared at a small expence.

From the marked action of the Nitric Acid, on the resinous substance of the bile, Dr. SCOTT thinks it probable, that bathing in dilute Nitric Acid may be serviceable in the early stages of the yellow fever. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

THOMAS HENRY.

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1798.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
YOUR Correspondent V. O. V. (vol. 4. p. 429.) appears to have misunderstood my letter (p. 195). My purpose was not to refute objections to a new mode of spelling, but to disprove an opinion of the Analytical Reviewers, which seemed to repress attempts at improvement. With this view, I endeavoured to shew how much superior the method proposed by Mr. Elphinston, was to that of Mr. Webster, in adapting orthography to pronunciation.

In this I had nothing to do with the connection of orthography with etymology. I left Messrs. Elphinston and Webster to examine and refute the objections which have been advanced against alteration, and contented myself with expressing a wish that such improvements might be adopted, as appeared to be necessary.

Your Correspondent thinks no change at all advisable, and offers some arguments in proof of his opinion, which he seems to consider unanswerable. To one or two of his objections I mean to reply.

The one on which he lays most stress is, *that an alteration in the method of spelling would destroy all etymology.*

Etymology, though an amusing, is by no means a necessary study, it can only be useful so far as it assists in fixing the meaning of words; now it is apparent that derivative words bear frequently so very different a signification from their primitives, that etymology is full as likely to mislead, as to assist, in discovering their meaning. Some examples, taken from Mr. Elphinston's work, are subjoined.

English words derived from the French		Which signifies
Physician	Physicien	A natural philosopher.
Patient	Patient*	A suffering malefactor.
Journey	Journée	A day.
Voyage	Voyage	A journey.
Plate	Plat	A dish.
Lemon	Limon	Citron.
Citron	Citron	Lemon.

These are only a few of the many examples that might be given, to prove the variance of words from their primitive signification, in all of which, a learner would be misled by trusting to etymology, the destruction of which, therefore,

\* This word is likewise used in French to signify a person on whom the surgeon is performing an operation, but never means what we mean by the word patient, as attended by a physician or apothecary.

(even if it were effected by it) cannot be of consequence enough to prevent alteration.

But it does not appear that etymology will, or *can* be destroyed by a new orthography, especially if in forming this, no new letters or signs are introduced: for instance, the derivation of very many words would be as readily discoverable in Mr. Elphinston's orthography, as in the present mode of spelling, and many words, particularly those derived from the French, would much more resemble their primitives: for as the French have made very considerable improvements in spelling, and have dropt unnecessary letters in a great number of words, the adopting the same plan in our language, would, in many instances, keep us to a right etymology, whereas, at present, we are liable to mistake the originals of many words, by supposing them, on account of the spelling, derivatives from the Latin, though, in fact, they came to us from the French.

Such mistaken derivations have formerly been made. The earlier etymologists were chiefly acquainted with the Latin language; of French they knew little or nothing; no wonder then, that in tracing etymologies, they overlooked the medium, through which words were derived to us from the Latin, and thinking this last the immediate original, they frequently introduced unnecessary letters into words, to shew, as they thought, more effectually their derivations. This is the reason why we have written, and still continue to write, such words as *feign*, *sovereign*, &c. with the unnecessary g. Some etymologist, ignorant of the French *feindre*, *souverain*, &c. derived these words from *fungo*, *supra regnum*, &c. and introduced the g to preserve the etymology.

In the Italian language, in which a reformed orthography has been carried farther than in any other, the etymology of words is easily discoverable; neither in the French is it more difficult to be traced than it was two hundred years ago, though a very considerable alteration in spelling has likewise taken place in that language. In no other European language, which I have been able to examine, has etymology been destroyed; though in all, the spelling has been considerably altered.

But in case a new system of orthography should deprive us of the means of tracing the derivation of words, still the old books would be quite sufficient to preserve all necessary information concerning the etymology of our language.

What has been advanced is, I hope, sufficient to shew that we ought not to be deterred by the bugbear etymology, from adopting an improved method of spelling, if that can be proved on other accounts necessary.

It would be highly advantageous to this country that a knowledge of its language should be more widely extended; but the difficulties of acquiring this knowledge, are universally allowed to be more considerable in the English than in almost any European language. Lessen these difficulties, and the study of it will become more general.

The want of a proper orthography, or true picture of speech, is one principal difficulty, and the cause of others. Make the written language as exact a representation as possible of the oral, and this difficulty vanishes. To effect this, we must either alter our mode of spelling, and adapt it to our present pronunciation: or we must learn to speak as we now write.

By the first, the best pronunciation will be ascertained, and, as far as possible, secured from change; by the second, the beauty of the language will be destroyed, and some of its most harmonious sounds will be converted into others, barbarous, uncouth, and scarcely utterable. This, indeed, is already, in some measure, the case; many of our words being at present constantly mispronounced, in consequence of having been so long miswritten; and it is to be feared, that the pronunciation of others will soon be vitiated, because men in general think that they are less likely to be deceived by learning from books, than from conversation.

It is astonishing, that in the spelling of our own language, we are resolved to be without a system, though we find the necessity of system in every other branch of learning. We use one combination of letters to express a sound in one word, yet we have another combination of letters to express precisely the same sound in another word, for instance, in *force*, *coarse*, *source*---red, lead, &c. yet in other words we make the same letters represent different sounds, as in *Jove*, *love*, *prove*---both, *dotb*, *moth*, &c. &c. *ad infinitum*. All is confusion, all is darkness and difficulty.

Yet we are told, we must not endeavour to regulate this confusion, to enlighten this darkness, to overcome this difficulty! Why? Because "it would destroy all etymology, which is cause enough in all conscience for dropping the design!"

V. O. V. says, "If we are not agreed upon our pronunciation, we cannot alter

our mode of spelling, if we are agreed, there is no need of it." On the contrary, if we are agreed upon our pronunciation, we should endeavour to preserve that pronunciation in its present purity; if we are not agreed, the fixing pronunciation by an exact orthography, would be a very desirable object, and would tend materially to meliorate the language.

Instead of endeavouring to amend our spelling, V. O. V. advises to improve the grammar, which he acknowledges is very defective; but, I fear, the time and talents of grammarians will be employed to little purpose in improving that, till the most essential part, orthography, is settled. Grammar depends on this; while orthography is confused, grammar cannot be clear.

The Monthly Magazine is too much occupied to allow many pages to any one subject; I fear I have already intruded too much on them, otherwise it would not be difficult to enlarge on the advantages that would result from the adoption of a more clear and judicious mode of spelling; whether this could be more effectually accomplished by new combinations of the letters we at present possess, or by introducing new signs into the alphabet, it is not my business to determine. Mr. Elphinston, in his very elaborate work, has shewn that much may be effected by the letters already in use, and his method has at least this recommendation, that it is formed upon system. That improvement may be made in it I am willing to allow; but improvement of any kind, I despair of seeing, since such forcible reasons as the following are represented as absolutely conclusive against it!

"What necessity is there for altering our spelling? Do we not sufficiently understand one another for all the purposes of common life?" &c. &c.

Jan. 6, 1798.

S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is one of the principal objects of your valuable Miscellany, to communicate to your readers agricultural information, I imagine that the following remarks upon *Waste Lands* in Great Britain, will prove acceptable, and, perhaps, provoke discussion upon this important subject.

We have wastes in England and in Scotland---Do they not demand cultivation? Are they not capable of it?---No man can be so ignorant as to imagine that



it would not be excellent policy to bring our wastes into cultivation; but the grand difficulty is in doing it. We must examine their capability of profitable improvement. It is not a trifling evil against which I at present speak. From the most attentive consideration, and measuring on maps pretty accurately, I am clear there are, at least, 400,000 waste acres in the single county of Northumberland. In those of Westmoreland and Cumberland there are many more. In the North and part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the contiguous parts of Lancashire, and in the West of Durham, there are still greater tracts. You may draw a line from the north point of Derbyshire to the extremity of Northumberland, of 150 miles, which shall entirely consist of waste lands, with very trifling exceptions of small cultivated spots.---The East Riding of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Cambridgeshire, have large tracts; Devonshire, and Cornwall immense ones. The greater part of Scotland remains unimproved. To these may be added, a long catalogue of forests, heaths, downs, chaces, and other wastes, scattered through the other counties, and even within sight of the capital: forming, when combined, a monstrous proportion even of the whole territory. I know not so melancholy a reflection as the idea of such waste and uncultivated lands being so common in a kingdom that hourly complains of the want of bread. The complaints of the poor, that they cannot get bread to eat, are general and serious. Our political *pamphleteers* dwell eternally on the causes of this scarcity; they talk of post-horses, dogs, commons, inclosures, large farms, jobbers, bakers, and rascals; but all to little purpose. Their schemes of improvement are as wild as the causes to which they attribute the evil. They overlook the plain maxim, that in proportion as you increase the product of a commodity, in proportion will the price fall. Bring the waste lands of the kingdom into culture, cover them with turnips, corn, and clover, instead of ling, whins, and fern, and plenty will immediately be diffused. If you want to make a commodity cheaper, surely the way is to increase the quantity of those that sell, or to lessen the money of those that buy:---the latter we cannot do---but the former is, or ought to be, in our power; and we had better make use of it than rail incessantly against jobbers and regraters. I have mentioned that there are many millions of waste acres

in this island. Among the numerous causes which have been held out for the high prices of provisions, and the depopulation of the kingdom, the *engrossing of farms* is principally eminent: our pseudo-politicians had much better talk of *engrossing estates*. One evil is imaginary, the other real. I do not apprehend (for various reasons, besides the mere effect upon agriculture) that there can be too many freeholders in the kingdom; but certainly there may be too few. The ranks of men will not be well distinguished when there are no *little estates*. With relation to husbandry, we see at present that the agriculture of immense estates is worse, upon the average, than that upon small ones. The moors and other tracts of uncultivated land are so little valued, that they have been sold for low prices.---So far south as Devonshire, Dorsetshire, and upon the sea-coast, intersected by turnpikes, and close to populous towns, large tracts have been bought freehold at a guinea an acre, and some even at ten shillings. These grounds are purchased, not with a view to cultivate, but to increase the domain for hunting-country, for shooting moor-game, and other Cherokee sports. Another circumstance which occasions our wastes to be left in their present state, is the general idea of their incapability of cultivation. There cannot be a doubt but that this idea is mistaken and erroneous in a very high degree.---In some future letter I shall endeavour to prove it satisfactorily.

I am very clear, that if the legislature would purchase all the wastes in Britain that come to market, and *immediately resell* them in parcels of twenty or thirty acres, the beneficial consequences would be astonishing.---Would to heaven an act passed obliged possessors to sell waste lands, if not in culture, after a certain period. But this will not happen, and therefore I shall bestow no more words upon it. The reason that men have treated this scheme as impracticable, originated in the notion that the wastes were to be FARMED; but nothing is more distant from my idea. To *farm* them would be a visionary scheme indeed, but to *improve* them is a very different thing. In the next number of your Magazine, sir, I will *particularly* explain my ideas upon the subject:

We often hear the state of our wastes, and of population, spoken of with regret. But why should such conversation, which carries with it an appearance of patriotism, be indulged, if its meaning consists in the *mere* language? it is to be deeply regretted,

regretted, that a more active conduct has not long ago produced some effects; but unhappily our wastes are still in their desolate condition. Upon cultivation depends (in my opinion, in a very high degree) power, wealth, and national influence---I hope that something will be effected. Some degrees of wildness and imprudence had better far be the consequence, than to continue for another century sleeping, and dully sluggardized in that dismal torpor which can never produce ought that is valuable. In a wealthy, refined, and polished age, *activity* ought to be the characteristic of the nation.---Animated endeavours are an honour to any age---Sleep, therefore, no more over your moors, your downs, and forests; but exert the same spirit of improvement, oh, ye great! which every other branch of political *economy* enjoys in so distinguished a degree.---This is the hearty wish of a man, who remains, dear sir,

Your sincere well-wisher,  
Jan. 30, 1798. A LIVERPOOLIAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

# STATISTICAL PAPER.

Translation of *Economical and Political Questions*, by the Citizen VOLNEY.

## SECT. I.

### Physical State of a Country.

#### ART. I. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

1. What is the latitude of the country?
2. ----- longitude?
3. What are its limits?
4. How many square miles does its surface contain?

#### ART. II. CLIMATE, or the STATE of the HEAVENS.

5. What is the state of the mercury in Reaumur's thermometer during each month?
6. ----- variation in the same day, at morning and noon?
7. What is the height of the quicksilver in the barometer during each month?
8. What are the greatest variations?
9. What are the prevailing winds during each month?
10. Are they general or variable?
11. Are there fixed periods for their duration and return?
12. Are there periodical land and sea winds? and what is their tract?
13. In what direction are the winds first felt---on the quarter whence they come, or in that to which they blow\*?

\* It has been remarked, that in land winds, (*le vent de terre*) the sails which are first

14. What are the qualities of each wind? are they dry or rainy; warm or cold; violent or moderate?

15. In what month does most rain fall?

16. How many inches fall in a year?

17. Are there any fogs? and at what season?

18. Are there any dews? where and when, and at what time are they greatest?

19. Do the showers fall gently, or are they severe?

20. Are there any snows, and how long do they endure?

21. Are there any hail-forms, and at what season?

22. What winds bring snow and hail along with them?

23. Is there any thunder? when, and what wind reigns at that period?

24. In what direction is it usually dissipated?

25. Are there any hurricanes? what wind prevails antecedently?

26. Any earthquakes? at what season? what are the presages? do they succeed rains?

27. Are there any tides? what height do they reach? what winds accompany them?

28. Are there any *phenomena* peculiar to the country?

29. Has the climate experienced any known changes? and what?

30. Has the sea risen or fallen? to what extent? and when?

#### ART. III. STATE of the SOIL.

31. Does the country consist of plains or mountains? and what is their elevation above the level of the sea?

32. Is the land covered with trees and forests, or is it naked and unclothed?

33. What are the marshes, lakes, and rivers?

34. Is it possible to calculate the number of square leagues in mountains, marshes, lakes, and rivers?

35. Are there any volcanoes? and are they burning or extinguished?

36. Are there any coal-mines?

#### ART. IV. NATURAL PRODUCTS.

37. What is the quality of the soil? is it argillaceous, calcareous, stoney, sandy, &c.?

filled are those nearest the shore, or in other words, nearest the winds. It would seem then that the same law ought to prevail in the sea breezes (*la bise de mer*) but it is otherwise, for the former rule takes place there also. It would be desirable to know, what particular winds produce these different effects,



38. What are the mines and metals?
39. What are the salts and salt-pits (*salines*)?
40. What is the disposition and inclination of the different strata found in wells and caverns?
41. What are the most common vegetables, trees, shrubs, plants, grains, &c.?
42. What are the most common animals, quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, and reptiles?
43. Which of these are peculiar to the country?
44. What are the weights and sizes of these, compared with ours?

SECT. II. *Political State.*

ART. I. POPULATION.

45. What is the physical constitution of the inhabitants of the country? their usual height? are they fat or lean?
46. What complexion are they of? and what is the colour of their hair?
47. What is their food, and how much do they eat daily?
48. What is their beverage? are they given to intoxication?
49. What are their occupations? are they labourers, or vine-dressers, or shepherds, or seamen, or do they inhabit towns?
50. What are their accidental or habitual maladies?
51. What are their characteristic moral qualities? are they lively or dull, witty or phlegmatic? silent or garrulous?
52. What is the total mass of population?
53. What is that of the towns, compared with that of the country?
54. Do the inhabitants of the country live in villages, or are they dispersed in separate farms?
55. What is the state of the roads in summer and winter?

ART. II. AGRICULTURE.

N. B. The methods of agriculture being different, according to the different districts, the best way of becoming acquainted with this subject, is to analyze two or three villages of different kinds; for example, a village in a plain, another on a mountain; one where the vine is cultivated, and another where farming alone is practised. In each of these villages a farm should be completely analyzed.

56. In any given village, what may be the amount of the inhabitants, men, women, old men, and children?
57. What are their respective occupations?
58. What quantity of land is cultivated by the village?

59. What are their measures of length and capacity, compared with ours?
60. What is the price of necessaries, compared with that of labour?
61. Are they labourers, proprietors, or farmers? do they pay in money or kind?
62. How long do their leases run, and what are the principal clauses in them?
63. How many farms are there, dependent on each village?
64. What is the proportion between the good and bad land?
65. Which are the best cultivated, large or small farms?
66. Do the farms consist of home or outlying grounds?
67. Are the fields enclosed? and in what manner?
68. Are there any commons? and what do they produce?
69. Is there any right of passage through private property?
- Having determined respecting the details of a farm, you are to enquire,
70. The number of labourers, the mode in which they are lodged, the quantity of land and animals?
71. What is the rotation of crops?
72. How many years in succession are the lands cultivated, and what fallow are they allowed?
73. What grains are sown yearly? and what quantity is allowed to an acre?
74. What are the periods for sowing and reaping?
75. What is the difference between the produce and the expences of every year?
76. What is the quantity of land in natural and artificial grasses?
77. What quantity of land is requisite for the feeding a cow, ox, mule, horse, sheep, &c.? How much does each consume in a day?
78. What are the animals used in agriculture? how are they harnessed?
79. What are the instruments of tillage?
80. What is the rent of the farm, compared with its estimated produce?
81. What is the interest of money?
82. How are the husbandmen fed? the amount per annum? and the value of the stock?
83. What is the weight of a fleece, and of the meat under it?
84. What profit is supposed to accrue from a sheep? and also from an ewe?
85. What kind of manure is used?
86. How does the family employ itself in the evenings? and what species of industry does it practise?
87. What

87. What is the difference observable between the manners and the improvement of a village where vines are cultivated, and one that produces corn? between a mountain village, and one seated in a plain?

88. In what manner is the vine cultivated?

89. What are the different kinds of wines? how are they kept? what the quality? the species of grape? the produce of an acre? the price of any given quantity?

90. What are the trees cultivated? olives, mulberries, elms, chesnut, &c.? What are the particular modes of rearing them? What is the average produce of each? and of an acre?

91. What are the other products of the country, either in cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c. and the methods used in cultivating them?

92. What new and useful article can be introduced?

#### ART. III. INDUSTRY.

93. What are the arts most practised in the country?

94. Which of these are the most lucrative?

95. What is remarkable in each, on the score either of economy or effect?

96. What arts and manufactures are most cultivated?

97. Can any others be introduced? and which?

98. Are there any mines? of what kind? how are they worked, especially those of iron?

#### ART. IV. COMMERCE.

99. What are the articles imported and exported?

100. What is the balance of trade?

101. What kind of carriages are used for the *transit* of goods? are there any waggons? of what kind are they? how much do they carry?

102. What weight can a horse, mule, ass, or camel carry?

103. What is the rate of carriage?

104. Of what kind is the internal and external navigation?

105. What are the navigable rivers? are there any canals? can any be cut?

106. What is the state of the coast in general? is it high or low? does the sea encroach on, or leave it?

107. What are the ports, havens, and bays?

108. Is the exportation of grain permitted or denied?

109. What is the interest of money among commercial men?

#### ART. V. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

110. What is the form of the government?

111. What is the distribution of powers, administrative, civil, and judicial?

112. What are the imposts?

113. How are they laid on, assessed, and received?

114. What is the expence of the receipt?

115. What is the proportion between the taxes and the revenue of the contributors?

116. What is the amount of the imposts of a village, in comparison with its revenue?

117. Is there a clear and precise code of civil laws, or only of customs and usages?

118. Are there many lawsuits?

119. What is the principal cause of contention in the towns and country?

120. How is the right of property verified? are the title-deeds in the vernacular tongue, and are they easily read?

121. Are there many lawyers?

122. Do the suitors plead in person?

123. By whom are the judges nominated and paid? are they appointed for life?

124. What is the order observed in respect to successions and inheritances?

125. Is the claim of primogeniture allowed? are there any substitutions and testaments?

126. Do the children all inherit alike any kind of property whatever? what is the result in the country?

127. Is there any property in *mortmain*; any legacies left to the church; any foundations?

128. What authority do the parents exercise over their children? and husbands over their wives?

129. Are the women very luxurious? in what does their luxury consist?

130. What is the education bestowed on the children? what books do they learn?

131. Are there any printing-offices, newspapers, libraries?

132. Do the citizens assemble for conversation and reading?

133. Is there a great circulation of persons and commodities in the country?

134. Are there any post-houses and post-horses?

135. What, in short, are the establishments, no matter of what kind, peculiar to the country, which merit observation on account of their utility?



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, B----d, 16th Jan. 1798.

HAVING considered the artless charge of plagiarism, by Mr. W. A. of Newcastle, against Mr. JOHN LESLIE, and the attempt of defence of Mr. LESLIE by the ingenious Mr. JOHN PLAYFAIR, Professor of Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh, I must be of opinion, that the charge has not been removed by Mr. PLAYFAIR: and, I believe, few of your readers will entertain a different opinion on the subject, though it should turn out, perhaps, that the plagiarism originated not from the celebrated M. EULER, but from Mr. VILANT, Professor of Mathematics in the University of St. Andrews'. And Mr. LESLIE's fame would not surely have suffered *any* diminution, by a candid and honest acknowledgement of the source of his first lights on the subject.

According to information, at different times, from students at the College of Edinburgh, Mr. PLAYFAIR recommended always Mr. VILANT's Analysis to his students, when on algebra. Mr. PLAYFAIR, therefore, cannot be supposed to be unacquainted with the 19th proposition and corollaries of the Analysis, where the *very* method seized on by Mr. LESLIE, is given and applied to many examples of indeterminate equations, and of commensurate affected equations of different degrees, &c. Mr. PLAYFAIR may not, perhaps, know that the resolution of indeterminate and affected equations, &c. according to this proposition and corollaries, had always been given very fully from the year 1765, in the second mathematical class, *St. Andrews*; as I learned from notes I took in this class in the year 1779, when I attended the same, along with Mr. JOHN LESLIE, whose attention I called in a particular manner to indeterminate equations, when the same was entered upon: and which notes I copied from a memorandum book in Mr. VILANT's writing, containing rules and examples for all equations, approximations, logarithms, &c. and dated at the beginning with the year 1765.

If, therefore, Mr. LESLIE had pretended only to some little attempt at improvement in point of form, he would not have exposed himself so plainly to a charge of plagiarism: and if Mr. PLAYFAIR's memory had not failed him so completely, and if he had not been imposed on by his more artful newly acquired disciple, common candour would not have allowed him to commit himself so far, as to speak of

Mr. LESLIE as *an* inventor. What Mr. PLAYFAIR has stated about putting M. EULER's Algebra at first into Mr. LESLIE's hands, requires some explanation. Upon Mr. LESLIE's leaving St. Andrew's, in 1782 or 1783, he carried with him some examples of indeterminate equations, &c. as *there* resolved, and shewed the same to Mr. PLAYFAIR; and it was then, and then only, that Mr. PLAYFAIR first put into his hands the algebra of the celebrated EULER, and the first copy, probably, of that work imported into Scotland; a point of time this, long prior to that of drawing up the paper in the "*Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions*," so justly animadverted on by your correspondent Mr. W. A. of Newcastle.

And though the method in the Analysis be general for every species of indeterminate equations, &c. and for all equations that may by substitutions be brought or reduced to the form prescribed; as no examples of indeterminate equations involving rational squares, cubes, &c. are there given, this small treatise being but an abridgement of part of a comprehensive System of the Elements of Mathematical Analysis, some merit, it may be said, is due to Mr. LESLIE, for giving examples of those indeterminate equations; and this would be granted, as here stated, if the celebrated EULER, by pre-occupying the ground, had not, as already mentioned, cut off Mr. LESLIE from every pretence to originality, even in this of adding to the examples.

But too much, perhaps, has been said on a subject, so easy and obvious in its principles and application, as can attach but little merit to the discussion thereof. And if Mr. PLAYFAIR had not been *induced* to come forward rather incautiously, and with more appearance of ostentation, &c. than is natural to his character and dispositions; and, if gratitude to an old *master*, who, with too much art and too little candour, has been kept entirely out of view by Mr. LESLIE, had not roused my feelings, &c. your correspondent Mr. W. A. of Newcastle, as fully able, would have been left to substantiate his charge completely on the part of Mr. EULER, without any interference, from,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,  
BENONI.

P. S. It should be observed, that at St. Andrew's, indeterminate equations were resolved two ways. (1) By converting the

the equations into analogies. (2.) By expressing both sides as fractions, as in the Analysis: and that, as easy and plain examples were given, so, for complex cases, particular reference was made to De Moivre and Dodson, and perhaps to other authors. It should also have been stated, when Mr. LESLIE announced to Mr. PLAYFAIR the discovery of *his* method of resolving indeterminate equations, that reference was immediately made by a gentleman present, to the Analysis, 19th proposition; True, that's true, says Mr. PLAYFAIR, recollecting himself; but Mr LESLIE rejoining, he never saw the book! nothing more was then said on the Analysis. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
UNDERSTANDING from your notice in last Month's Magazine, that it is your intention to present your readers with periodical accounts of the State of Literature, &c. in Spain; and conceiving that any communication relative to the manners of that country, cannot fail of proving interesting and acceptable, I am induced to transmit you the following extracts from "*Langle's Travels in Spain*," of which a fifth edition has very lately appeared in Paris, in 270 pages octavo, embellished with several engravings, &c.

Speaking of the profound homage and veneration which the Spaniards are accustomed to pay to the Virgin Mary, the ingenious author observes:

"Not a single street or house is to be found in all Madrid, which is not decorated with a portrait or bust of the Blessed Virgin. Incredible is the annual consumption of flowers made use of in Spain for crowning the Virgin's image; incredible the number of hands which are constantly employed from morning till night in dressing her caps, turning her petticoats, and embroidering her ruffles. Every Spaniard regards the Virgin in the light of his friend, his confidante, his mistress, whose whole attention is directed to himself, and who is perpetually watching over his happiness. Hence the name of Mary hangs incessantly upon his lips, mixes in all his compliments, and forms a part of all his wishes. In speaking, in writing, his appeal is always to the Virgin, who is the guarantee of all his pro-

\* The first edition of this work, published in 1785, was, in pursuance of a parliamentary decree, publicly burnt in Paris by the hands of the common hangman.

mises; the witness of all his transactions. It is in the name of the holy Blessed Virgin, that the ladies intrigue with their gallants, write billets-doux, send their portraits, and appoint nocturnal assignations. The Spanish wool is universally acknowledged to be incomparably superior to any in Europe. But this wool is not of equal quality in every province of the kingdom; there are various sorts, which are distinguished by the names of the different manufactories. The first in repute is that known by the denomination of the *Segovias Léonèses*; to this class belongs the wool which bears the name of *l'Infantado de l'Asturie*, that of the *Trois Convents de l'Escorial*, of *Don Bernardin Sanchez*, and of *Don Joseph de Vittoria*. On an average, the Spaniards vend annually about 4000 *arobes* of wool, each *arobe* weighing 23 pounds.

Next to the *Léonèse*, the *Segovian*, stands in highest repute. This is not quite so fine as the former, and bears a variety of names, according to the districts and manufactories where it is prepared. The finest of this sort is called *les Carvelieres*. The provinces which produce the best and superior sort of wool are, Arragon and Valencia, Upper and Lower Andalusia, Castile and Navarre. It is a common prejudice, that the fineness and incomparable whiteness of the Spanish wool are the result of the climate; but this is an absolute error; the true cause of the perfection of the Spanish wool is to be found in the manner in which the Spaniards rear their sheep. The other nations of Europe have cultivated all the arts and sciences with success, except the art of rearing sheep—the Spaniards, on the contrary, have neglected almost every branch of science except this art. In Spain are still to be found vestiges of that simple, pastoral life, which, in the earlier ages of the world, was deemed so honourable, and which rendered those who devoted themselves to the rearing of sheep, so superlatively happy.

The Spaniards pay little or no regard to the wise precept of Moses, to refrain from burying their dead for the space of three days. In Madrid, Valladolid, Salamanca, and, indeed, in almost every part of Spain, it is dangerous to indulge too much a natural propensity to long sleep; a person, who oversleeps his customary hour, incurs the risque of being interred alive. Among other instances of culpable precipitation in this respect, indeed it justly deserves the name of homicide, the fate of a young, amiable, and uncommonly



uncommonly beautiful lady, who had married a Swiss officer in the Spanish service, and was, most unfortunately, a victim to this system of precipitation, being buried alive, and left to perish in her coffin, deserves to be particularly noticed. The corpse was afterwards, at the desire of her friends, conveyed to her native country, and interred in a town in the canton of Berne. All travellers who pass near the place make a point of visiting her tomb; and numbers go considerably out of their way for this express purpose; I, among others, have contemplated it with peculiar admiration and satisfaction. The monument, which appears to open, represents Madame Langhans, who died in child bed, after being delivered of a dead infant, in the act of raising the broken tomb, disencumbering herself from her grave clothes, and whilst she fondly presses her reanimated child to her parental bosom, soaring from her late prison to the glorious mansions of eternal bliss.

All this, and more than this, is depicted in this beautiful mausoleum. The figures seem to move, to breathe; every gesture is faithfully portrayed, every motion strongly characterized. The enraptured look of astonishment with which the risen saint eyes the near prospect of opening heaven, is marked with a strength of expression, which nothing but the inspiration of native genius could dictate. It is a genuine emblem of the resurrection, or rather, it is the resurrection itself personified.

This original and spirited effusion of elevated genius, this lively conception, this *ode in marble*, if I may be allowed the expression, is the production of a young Swedish artist, who, after having travelled all Europe, and, in the course of his peregrinations, animated, as it were, with his chizzel, stone and bronze, in various shapes, was left at last to perish in a London prison, where he was confined for debt.

The abuses of luxury appear in all their native absurdity, in the funeral pomp and parade which characterizes the Spaniards. Upwards of a hundred carriages, five or six hundred priests and monks, with at least 2000 flambeaus, form the ordinary appendage of a common funeral.

By virtue of a late edict, which a due regard to the health of the living certainly renders necessary, it is enacted, that no burials shall be permitted within the gates of Madrid. In open defiance, however, of this salutary law, the clergy continue to bury in the churches, in the

view of doubling and tripling the bequests they are in the habit of receiving on these occasions, or to pay their court to the relatives of the deceased. For this purpose, grave-diggers are engaged to disinter the corpse during the night, and convey it into the church. This evasion of the law is tolerated in a country, where the clergy may be said to have usurped all power and rule into their own hands.

The ancient custom of burning the bodies of the deceased is long since totally abrogated. There are many persons who regret this circumstance, and to their number I must honestly avow myself to belong. Death, in itself, has little or no terrors. It is the concomitant ideas of *putrefaction, a coffin, worms, &c.* which dismay. These are the magic spells which appal the heart; all these would be effectually done away, by readopting the practice of cremation. Add to this, the unspeakable consolation it must afford to the survivors, to preserve, not only the remembrance, but the relics of their departed relatives and friends; to be in possession of their sacred ashes; to have their remains continually before their eyes.

Gladly would I give a hundred Louis d'ors, with my ring and watch, to boot, in exchange for a box filled with the ashes of my deceased mother. Her picture, however striking, however animated the resemblance, is but her *picture*; it is not *herself*, it is not the smallest particle of *her*; it is an assemblage of colours, a proportion of oil and canvas.

In Spain, the domestics wait at table in their jackets, and with their hair in papers. They are so filthy, that one has not the stomach to call for drink at their hands; so horribly hideous, that they strike terror into the beholders, and so deformed and stunted in their growth, that one might be tempted to conclude nature had only half finished her work in their formation.

A long retinue of valets constitutes the highest luxury and ambition of a Spaniard. But no masters under heaven are so badly served by their domestics, who are constitutionally awkward, and slow to a proverb in their motions. They are sure to break whatever they lay their hands upon; they have not the smallest idea of dressing hair; and will scarcely make a bed in a couple of hours. Even then, the job is so wretchedly performed, that it is necessary to make it over again. If you send them with a letter, or a message, you must never hope to see them



again, without sending other messengers in quest of them; and as to an answer, they have either never solicited one, have forgotten to wait for it, or have dropt it on the road.

Every person is indiscriminately buried in a religious habit. The men are equipped in the uniform of Capuchins; the women are dressed like Pilgrims, and young girls like nuns of the order of *Sœurs Grises*. Exclusive of the habit, the defunct is loaded with a preposterous freight of rosaries, *Agnus Dei*s, beads, &c. &c. which are fastened to the neck, the arms, the feet, &c. and with which the cap, the sleeves, and pockets of the deceased are completely stuffed.

Without these precious relics, a Spaniard would never be able to die in peace. But to obtain this desirable object, relics alone are not sufficient. More efficacious means must be employed; proper legacies and bequests must be devised to the church, and for pious purposes. Hence the moment the life of a rich Spaniard is pronounced to be in danger, two or three battalions of monks quit their cells, and march immediately to keep guard round his bed. Nothing now is to be heard, but the terrible sounds of *bell, fire, brimstone, eternal torments, purgatory, &c. &c.* whilst the wretched patient, to escape from the flames which threaten to devour him, and to keep his tormentor, the devil, at arms' length, wastes his whole fortune in daily, weekly, monthly, and annual *obits*, and, at length, dies stupified and distracted, amidst an inundation of holy water, prayers, and menaces.

Few scenes can afford a richer fund of merriment, than to witness the superstitious eagerness, with which the Spaniards besiege the churches and confessionals on the eve of any grand festival. It would weary calculation to enumerate the kicks, and boxes on the ear, which are exchanged among the warring devotees in less than a quarter of an hour. What completes the absurdity and ludicrous whimsicality of this diverting scene, is the arrival of some grandee, or *hidalgo*, who, escorted by a lacquey, carrying a cushion for his master's accommodation, forces his way through the crowd, and, whilst the combatants are engaged in fierce contest, darts before them into the confessional, throws himself upon his knees, wisely taking care, however, not to wear them out for want of a cushion, and in this condition, repents at his ease the sins and enormities he has committed.

The ways of God are dark, inscrutable to our circumscribed vision.

He governs his heaven by his own laws, and can call into his presence whomsoever he pleases. But the Mussulman, who contracts a hoarseness by vociferating *Alla! Alla!---*the Talapoin, who infixes needles in his own flesh---and the Marabou, who conscientiously walks but upon one leg, appear, in my judgment, to be equally deserving of a place in the celestial mansions, with the bigotted Spaniard, who heats himself with passion, and deals out blows to fight his way to the confessional, to obtain absolution."

London, Jan. 1798.

A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is observed, by the ingenious author of the Spectator, that "A man who has a good nose at an inuendo, smells treason and sedition in the most innocent words that can be put together."

This observation will, in many instances, apply to the Editors of "*The British Critic*"---and particularly to their Review of a small pamphlet by R.M.C. in their Number for November, (p. 566.) where the author is represented as a man of dangerous principles, and his designs so insidiously concealed, as to deceive many readers.

In order to vindicate the author from this charge, I must request the insertion of the following Remarks in your next month's Magazine, wherein I shall endeavour to prove, that R. M. C. was a man who neither entertained nor expressed any sly insinuations against government; but, on the contrary, that loyalty and the love of his country were sentiments which he always (particularly in his pamphlet) openly and manfully expressed. The essay more particularly noticed by the Reviewers is, "*On Prejudice and the Spirit of Party*;" to the leading observation in which, they do not pretend to object; but can by no means assent to the plan "of estimating all actions by an arithmetical calculation of the happiness or misery which they produce;" because, they say, it leads directly to the pernicious maxim "of doing evil that good may come." To shew that this is not the leading maxim insisted on by the author, it will be necessary to give such of your readers, as have not seen the pamphlet, a more extensive and less garbled extract, than the Reviewers thought proper to give.

"One essential requisite (R. M. C. observes)



observes) towards impartiality, is that faculty of the imagination, by which a man places himself in any rank of life, in the midst of any nation, any circumstances, or any age; and fairly and equitably appreciates the miseries that each may be supposed to feel, and the advantages that each may enjoy.

"Such a man always estimates, as much as possible, (*ceteris paribus*) according to the intrinsic nature of the thing, not according to the party, the rank, the nation, or the age it is connected with. He thinks that the welfare and happiness of the majority (without respect to rank or title) is to be the ultimate aim of all our actions: that as the welfare of the prince and the peasant are of equal importance in the eyes of the Creator of both, they ought to be equally so in the eyes of men.---Hence, he estimates all actions by an arithmetical calculation of the quantity of happiness or misery which they produce; and he considers that law, or that constitution, as indefensible which, without any advantage to the community, sacrifices the welfare and happiness of two peasants to the unreasonable gratification of any one man, however high his rank may be."---Is this to enforce the pernicious maxim of "*doing evil that good may come?*"---But, what is still more extraordinary, they cannot easily discern the connection of these assertions, unless they refer them to the French Revolution, whereas, the author's meaning is fully explained in a note at the end of the chapter, which is designedly passed over, without notice; besides, had the author's preface been attended to (but the preface is, perhaps, seldom noticed by Reviewers) they would there have been informed, that "his observations have no view to the situation of public affairs, more immediately present." "It is evident, (continues he,) that his arguments do not at all apply to the present circumstances, but to situations in which we have been, and in which some of us may live to be again."

In the next remark, the author is charged with countenancing "low-born demagogues; when they quarrel among themselves and confiscate property;" but this surely is a gross and wilful misrepresentation.---The author, arguing strongly against prejudice, says, that the man whose mind is under its influence "believes that murder is no murder, because it is commanded by a person bearing the title of a prince, or an em-

peror; and that crimes are no crimes, provided they are committed under the auspices of government: but, if a set of low-born demagogues quarrel among themselves, and butcher some thousands, and confiscate property, according as one faction or the other happens to prevail, an outcry is immediately raised."

A very slight perusal of the above sentence must convince an unprejudiced reader, that this is not the doctrine inculcated by the author, but condemned by him, as natural to the mind of those who are under the influence of prejudice.

R. M. C.'s observation on the injustice of charging the defects of government upon the individual who happens to be born to the administration of it is certainly just; for, as he says, "if the government were not an arbitrary one, the person who administers it would not have the temptation, nor the power, to commit so many crimes."---He brings incontrovertible arguments to prove, that a king must almost inevitably be corrupted by the very nature of his situation: and, although he is charged with *profound silence*, on the transcendent praise of those who have resisted that corruption; it is certainly unjust to attribute that silence to any insidious designs against regal government. It is no more than a just tribute to the memory of the author, to inform the public, that in zeal for peace, order, and obedience to the laws of his country, few (if any) could surpass him.

Carlisle, Feb. 5, 1798. CANDIDUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH history has been cultivated with considerable success, since the middle of the present century, particularly in this country; and though many obscure periods have been illustrated by the labours of a ROBERTSON, a GIBBON, and others, there is one subject yet untouched, or at least touched very imperfectly, which might afford a fine field to genius and industry. I here allude to "*A History of the Revival of Literature*," from its first dawn in Italy, in the time of Petrarch, till its complete triumph over ignorance and superstition. This would comprehend a period of no great length; but the execution of such a work would be attended with difficulties that could be surmounted only by great talents and perseverance. Some of the works which contain materials for it are exceedingly



ingly scarce: the materials also are, in general, so scattered, many of them in books now almost forgotten, and buried under the dust of libraries, that it would require a considerable share of time and patience to collect them. Should ever a history of this kind, however, be attempted, no one would deserve a more conspicuous place in it than John de Ravenna, the scholar of Petrarch, who, though he left no works behind him to attest his merit, may be justly considered as one of the first revivers of the Greek and Latin languages in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This learned man taught with as much success as his master, Petrarch, wrote; and, by the oral instruction which he gave in the principal cities of Europe, contributed greatly to the support of that revolution in the arts of teaching and learning, which Petrarch, by his example and writings, began. Without him, the light which Petrarch had kindled would, in all probability, have been either extinguished, or at least obscured: and had he not excited in Italy a desire of being acquainted with the treasures of Roman literature, Manuel Chrysoloras would not have been invited to that country, and the Greek language would not have been cultivated so early, and with so much ardour.---As little, in general, is known respecting the life and character of this friend to letters, the following account of him may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to those fond of historical researches---

John Malpaghino, commonly called John de Ravenna, from the place of his birth, was born in the year 1352, of a family distinguished neither by riches nor nobility. His father, however, committed him to the care of Donatus, the grammarian, an intimate friend of Petrarch, who at that time taught the Latin with great applause at Venice. Donatus thought he discovered such happy dispositions in young Malpaghino, that he recommended him to Petrarch, not only as an excellent assistant to facilitate his labours, by reading or transcribing for him, but as a youth of the most promising talents, and worthy of being formed under the inspection of the greatest man of the fourteenth century.

It appears from some of Petrarch's letters, for it is from these chiefly we can obtain information respecting John de Ravenna, that he fully answered the expectations formed of him; and that he even gained the favour and affection of his patron so much, that he loved him

and treated him as if he had been his own son. In a letter to John de Certaldo\*, Petrarch highly extols him, not only for his genius and talents, but also for his prudent and virtuous conduct. "He possesses," says he, "what is very rare in our times, a great turn for poetry, and a noble desire to become acquainted with every useful and ornamental part of knowledge. He is favoured by the Muses, and already attempts verses of his own; from which one can foretell, that, if his life be spared, and if he goes on as hitherto, something great may be expected from him."

Not long, however, after this panegyric was written, young Malpaghino conceived an insuperable desire to see the world; and, notwithstanding all Petrarch's remonstrances, persisted in his resolution of quitting him. Petrarch's paternal care and regard for his pupil appear, on this occasion, in the most favourable light, as may be seen in his letters to Donatus; and his whole behaviour, though the young man insisted on leaving him, without assigning a sufficient reason for his precipitate and ungrateful conduct, does as much honour to his head as to his heart.

The precipitation with which John de Ravenna carried his plan into execution was not likely to make it answer his expectations. He departed without taking with him letters of recommendation which Petrarch offered him to his friends. He, however, pursued his journey over the Appenines, amidst continual rain, giving out that he had been dismissed by Petrarch; but, though he experienced from many a compassion to which he was not entitled by his conduct, he now began to awaken from his dream. He proceeded, therefore, to Pisa, in order to procure a vessel to carry him back towards Pavia; but being disappointed, while his money wasted as much as his patience decreased, he suddenly resolved to travel back across the Appenines. When he descended into the Ligurian plains, he attempted to wade through a river in the district of Parma, which was much swelled by the rains, and being carried by the force of the stream into a whirlpool, he would have lost his life, had he not been saved by some people who were accidentally passing that way. After escaping this danger, he arrived, penny-

\* Better known under the name of Boccaccio or Boccace. Certaldo was the place of his birth.



less and famished, at the house of his former patron, who happened then not to be at home; but he was received and kindly entertained by his servants, till their master returned.

Petrarch, by his entreaties and paternal admonitions, retained the young man at his house for about a year, and prevented him from engaging in any more romantic adventures; but, at the end of that period, his desire for rambling again returned; and as Petrarch found that all attempts to check him would be fruitless, he gave him letters of recommendation to two of his friends, Hugo de St. Severino and Franciscus Brunus, at Rome. To the former of these, Petrarch says, "This youth of rare talents, but still a youth, after proposing to himself various plans, has at length embraced the noblest; and as he once travelled, he is now desirous of doing so again, in order to gratify his thirst of knowledge. He has, in particular, a strong inclination for the Greek language; and entertains a wish which Cato first conceived in his old age. This wish I have endeavoured for some years to subdue; sometimes by entreaties, at other times by admonition; sometimes by representing how much he is still deficient in the Roman language; and sometimes by laying before him the difficulties which must attend him in his journey, especially as he once before left me, and by want was obliged to return. As long as that unfortunate excursion was fresh in his memory he remained quiet, and gave me hopes that his restless spirit could be overcome and restrained. But now, since the remembrance of his misfortunes is almost obliterated, he again sighs after the world; and can be retained neither by force nor persuasion. Excited by a desire which betrays more ardour than prudence, he is resolved to leave his country, friends, and relations, his aged father, and me whom he loved as a father, and whose company he preferred to a residence at home, and to hasten to you whom he knows only by name. This precipitation even has an appearance of prudence. The young man first wished to visit Constantinople; but when I told him that Greece, at present, is as poor as it was formerly rich in learning, he gave credit to my assertion, and at any rate altered his plan, which he could not carry into execution. He is now desirous of traversing Calabria, and the whole coast of Italy, distinguished formerly by the name of Magna Græcia, because I once told him that there were in that quarter several

men well skilled in the Greek language, particularly a monk, Barlaam, and one Leo, or Leontius, with whom I was intimately acquainted, and of whom the first had been some time my scholar. In consequence of this proposal, he begged me to give him a recommendatory letter to you, as you have considerable influence in that part of the country. This request I granted, in hopes that the young man, by his genius and talents, will afford you satisfaction equal to the service which you may render to him." In his letter to Brunus, Petrarch expresses himself as follows: "He is a young man who wishes to see the world as I formerly did, but I never reflect on it without horror. He is desirous of seeing Rome; and this desire I cannot condemn, as I myself have so often visited that city, and could still revisit it with pleasure. I suspect, however, that he will venture on a more extensive ocean, and imagines to find a fortune where he will, perhaps, meet with a shipwreck. At any rate, he is desirous, he says, of putting his fortune to a trial. I wish it may be favourable; should it be adverse, he is still at liberty to return to my peaceful, though small, haven; for I hang out a light, during the day as well as the night, to guide those who quit me through youthful folly; and to enable them to find their way back. The ardour by which he is impelled must not be ascribed so much to him as to his age, and is in itself commendable. If I am not much deceived, the young man loves me and virtue in general. He is unsteady, but modest; and deserves that all good men should contribute to his prosperity as far as they can."

From the letters of Petrarch, there is reason to believe, that John de Ravenna lived with him only about three years in all; and that he had not attained to the full age of manhood when he left him. It appears also, for this circumstance is very obscure, that after he quitted him, he wandered about a considerable time before he was so fortunate as to meet with a protector and patron, at whose house, as he wrote to Petrarch, he at last found a permanent asylum. How long he remained with his patron, whom some believe to have been Cardinal Philip, and what happened to him till the death of Petrarch in 1374, and for some years after, is unknown. The literary monuments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries say nothing farther of him till his appearance at Padua; where, according



to the testimony of Sicco\*, one of the most celebrated of his scholars, he not only taught the Roman Eloquence, but also the science of Moral Philosophy, with such success and applause, and improved his scholars so much by his life and example, that, according to universal opinion, he far excelled all the professors of those sciences who had ever before appeared. That he was here of considerable service in reviving the study of the Latin language, and of the works of the ancient Romans, was acknowledged by all his scholars, and is confirmed by the following testimony of Blondus†:

“About the same period, Ravenna produced that learned grammarian and rhetorician Johannes, of whom Leonardus Aretinus used to say, that he first introduced into Italy, after a long period of barbarism, the study of the Latin language and eloquence, now so flourishing; a circumstance which deserves to be enlarged on in the present work. Those well acquainted with Roman literature know, that after the periods of Ambrose, Jerom, and Augustin, there were none, or very few, who wrote with any elegance, unless we add to these good writers, St. Gregory, the venerable Bede, and St. Bernard. Francis Petrarcha was the first who, with much genius and still greater care, recalled from the dust the true art of poetry and of eloquence. He did not attain to the flowers of Ciceroian eloquence, with which many are adorned in the present century, but this was owing rather to a want of books than of talents. Though he boasted of having found at Vercelli Cicero's letters to Lentulus, he was unacquainted with the books of that great Roman *De Oratore*, Quintilian's Institutes, the *Orator*, the *Brutus* and other writings of Cicero. John de Ravenna was known to Petrarch both in his youth and in his old age.

\* Adolescens tum ego poetas, et instituta Tullii audiebam. Legebat tunc hac in civitate Padua, literarum nutrice, *Johannes Ravennas* vir et sanctimonia morum, et studio isto excellens, atque si potest sine invidia dici, ceteris, qui magistri artis hujus in terra Italia usquam degerent et doctissimi haberentur, quantum recordari videor, omnium judicio præferendus. Hoc namque a præceptore non eloquentia modo, quam ex ordine legeret, sed mores etiam, ac quædam bene honesteque vivendi ratio cum doctrina, tum exemplis disciebatur.—*Seco Polentonius*, Ap. Mehus l. c. p. 139.

† *Blondi Flavii Forliviensis Italia illustrata*. Bas. 1559. fol. p. 346.

He was not more conversant with the ancients than Petrarch; and, as far as I know, left no works behind him. By his excellent genius, however, and, as Leonardus Aretinus says, by the particular dispensation of God, he was the preceptor of this Leonardus, of Petrus Paulus Vergerius, of Annebonus de Padua, of Robert Rossi, of James Angeli of Florence, of Poggius and Guarino of Verona, of Victorinus, Sicco, and other men of less note, whom he incited to the study of better knowledge, and to imitate Cicero, if he could not form them or instruct them completely.”

“About the same time Manuel Chrysoloras, a man as virtuous as learned, came from Constantinople to Italy, and instructed in the Greek language, partly at Venice and partly at Florence and Rome, all the before mentioned scholars of John de Ravenna. After he had continued this instruction for some years, those unacquainted with the Greek language and the ancient Greek writers, were considered, in Italy, as more ignorant than those unacquainted with the Latin. A great many young men and youths were inflamed with an enthusiastic desire for the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans. At the time of the council of Constance, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, many of my countrymen endeavoured, by searching the neighbouring cities and convents, to discover some of the Roman manuscripts which had been lost. Poggius first discovered a complete copy of Quintilian, which was soon followed by the letters of Cicero to Atticus. As our youth applied to the study of these works with the utmost diligence, that celebrated grammarian and rhetorician, Casparinus de Bergamo, opened a school at Venice, superior to the former, and in which young persons were encouraged to study the ancient languages and writers. About the same time flourished Petrus Paulus Vergerus, Leonardus Aretinus, Robert Rossi, James Angeli, Poggius and Nicolaus de Medici, whom Aretin had long instructed. Guarinus also had begun to instruct many at Venice, and Victorinus at Mantua, when Philip III. Duke of Milan, recalled Casparinus as his subject, from Venice, to Padua and Milan. The increasing study of ancient literature was much promoted by Gerard Landriano, Bishop of Lodi, discovering under some ruins an old copy of Cicero, written in characters scarcely legible, which, among other rhetorical writings of that great Roman,



Roman, contained the whole books *De Oratore*, with his *Brutus* and *Orator*. This saved Casparinus the trouble of supplying the books of Cicero *De Oratore*, as he had attempted to supply the works of Quintilian. As no one was found in all Milan, who could read this old manuscript of Cicero, an ingenious young man of Verona, named Casmus, was so fortunate as first to transcribe the books *De Oratore*, and to fill all Italy with copies of a work which was universally sought for with the utmost avidity. I myself, in my youth, when I went to Milan, on the business of my native city, transcribed, with as much ardour as speed, the *Brutus* of Cicero, and sent copies of my transcription to Guarinus at Verona, and to Leonard Justiniani at Venice, by which means, this work was soon dispersed all over Italy. By these new works eloquence acquired new fire; and hence it happens, that in our age, people speak and write better than in the time of Petrarch. The study of the Greek language, besides the abundance of new and useful knowledge which it disclosed, was attended with this great advantage, that many attempted to translate Greek works into Latin, and thereby improved their style much more than they could have done without that practice. After this period, schools for teaching the ancient languages increased in Italy, and flourished more and more. Most cities had schools of this kind; and it gives one pleasure to observe, that the scholars excelled their masters, not only when they left them, but even while they were under their tuition. Of the scholars of John de Ravenna, two of the oldest, Guarinus and Victorinus, the former at Mantua, and the latter at Venice, Verona, Florence, and Ferrara, instructed an immense number of pupils, and among these, the Princes of Ferrara and Mantua. George of Trebifonde, when he lectured at Rome, had, for his auditors, besides Italians, many French, Spaniards, and Germans, among whom sometimes there were men of rank and eminence. Franciscus Philadelphus, who had been taught at Constantinople by Chrysoloras himself, instructed a great many young men and youths in the Greek and Latin languages at Venice, Florence, Siena, Bologna, and, last of all, at Milan." In the above quotation, the share which John de Ravenna had in revising and diffusing a knowledge not only of the Roman, but also of the Grecian literature, is so clearly represented, that no farther

testimony is necessary to establish his claim to celebrity.

After John de Ravenna had taught at Padua, he removed for the like purpose to Florence, where, as appears, he instructed young people, for some time, without being expressly invited by the government, and without being publicly paid for his labours. In the beginning of his residence at Florence, he seems to have been recommended by Colucius to the learned Charles de Malatesta. "There lives here at present," says Colucius, in one of his letters, "a teacher of great merit, John de Ravenna---he is," continues he, "of mature age; irreproachable in his manners, and so disposed in general, that if you receive him, as I hope and wish, among the number of your intimate friends, you will find him an agreeable and incomparable assistant to you in your labours and studies. What can be more desirable to you than to possess a man who will lucubrate and labour for you; and who, in a short time, can communicate to you what you could not obtain by your own exertions without great difficulty. I do not know whether you will find his like in all Italy; and I therefore wish, that, if you confide in my judgment, you will receive John de Ravenna in the room of your late learned friend, James de Alegretti." It is not known, whether John de Ravenna went to reside with Malatesta or not. It is, however, certain that the former, in 1397, (the same year in which Manuel Chrysoloras came to Florence) was invited thither by the magistrates of that city, with the promise of an annual salary, to instruct young people in the Roman language and eloquence; that John de Ravenna, at the period when he entered into this honourable engagement, was forty-five years of age; and that the scholars of John de Ravenna were, at the same time, scholars of Chrysoloras. Saluratus Colucius, in all probability, was the cause of this invitation; as he was acquainted with the services of John de Ravenna, and knew how to appreciate them. "We know," says he, in one of his letters to John de Ravenna, "and all who respect you know also, that none of the moderns, or even ancients, approached so near to Cicero as you; and that to the most wonderful beauty and powers of speech, you join the deepest knowledge." John de Ravenna, like Chrysoloras, and most of the teachers of the Greek and Roman languages in the beginning of the fifteenth century, was,



no doubt, engaged, at first, only for a few years; when these were elapsed the engagement was renewed, perhaps for the last time in 1412, and he was bound, besides teaching the Roman eloquence, to read publicly, and explain in the cathedral, on festivals, the poems of Dante\*. John de Ravenna did not long survive the above renewal of his engagement; for an anonymous writer, who, in 1420, finished "*A Guide to Letter-writing, according to the Principles of John de Ravenna†*," speaks of his preceptor as of a man not then in existence.

T. P. I.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
THE article I sent to your Magazine in December last, I am happy to see, has excited some attention. It is a matter that very much concerns the public, and, I hope, the answers that have already appeared, will tend to call forth further information on the subject.

A Private Banker has, in your last, doubted the possibility of the Bank Directors' refusing a plan to prevent forgery, recommended in the manner I formerly stated; while at the same time he allows, that, if it should turn out that they had, he knows no language that can do justice to their demerits. I am not surprized that he should hesitate in crediting such a fact; for the arguments advanced by him to shew the improbability of their acting a part so unaccountable---so culpable---are such as would have deterred any set of men of common understanding from adopting the conduct that has been manifested, on this occasion, by the Bank Directors. But, whatever may have been his doubts on this point when he last wrote to you, they must have been completely removed by the letter that appeared in your last from Mr. LANDSEER. That artist answers the question I had put to him, by stating, in positive terms, *that a plan had been offered to the Bank by a Mr. TILLOCK, which was re-*

\* Mehus quotes from a Florentine document of the year 1412, the following passage. *Quam vir doctissimus D. Johannes de Malpaghinis de Ravenna hactenus in civitate Florentiæ pluribus annis legerit, et diligentissime docuerit rhetoricam, et auctores majores, et aliquando librum Dantis, et multos instruxerit, &c.*

† Seguendo la dottrina dell' eloquente ed onorevole maestro Giovanni Battista nel suo tempo principe della rettorica facultade, &c.

*jected by a committee of Bank Directors, though it was the unanimous opinion of himself and Messrs. BYRNE, FITTLER, LOWRY, SHARP, and BARTOLOZZI, that the specimen presented by Mr. TILLOCK was not copyable by any known art of engraving.*

It appears too, from Mr. LANDSEER's communication, that, notwithstanding the infamous stile in which the notes of the bank are executed, the engraver to the bank reckons himself an artist superior to any of the above gentlemen; for he attempted to copy Mr. TILLOCK's specimen, though such artists had declared it beyond their power to do it. Whether is the modesty of the Directors in setting up their opinion in direct opposition to that of the artists, or that of their Engraver in attempting what they declared beyond their power, most to be admired, on the present occasion?

Is such consummate folly, not to say criminality, to receive no check? Are these men to have the power of determining finally on a matter of such importance, and to the decision of which they are so completely incompetent? Are the members of the community still to be subjected to losses and frauds, and the ignorant and vicious to be tempted to the commission of a crime which the Bank had the power of preventing?

The Bank Directors have a sacred trust committed to their care; and they ought to recollect that, independent of the tribunal of public opinion, there is a tribunal in this country that has a power to call them to account for the neglect of a duty so important as that of preventing forgery. If they continue to leave the public at the mercy of every bungling engraver's apprentice, when they have the power of securing them against forgers, it is to be hoped that some public-spirited men, who have power and influence sufficient, will step forward, and get this business properly investigated.

That a plan which, by increasing the difficulty, would diminish the number of forgeries, has actually been offered to the bank, the public has already been informed, by Mr. LANDSEER, an artist of the first eminence, and engraver to his Majesty. In a matter of so much moment, it is to be hoped every one who has the means will give what further information he may have in his power, through the medium of your Magazine. The other artists, and the author of the plan, owe it as a duty to inform the public what has been done in this affair, and, I persuade



persuade myself, will need no further arguments to induce them to come forward. The public, or those whose immediate duty it is to watch over their interests, will then know how to proceed in a matter that demands such a serious investigation. Could I hope that this business would receive that attention which it merits from all concerned, I might then promise myself that I should never in future be

A SUFFERER BY FORGERY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the foregoing numbers of your valuable Magazine, I have given translations of the poetry of *Hywel ab Owain*; cotemporary with him was *Owain Cyveilioc*, another chieftain of Wales, distinguished for being a poet, and a great patron of the bards. But we can boast only of having preserved two of his compositions; one of which, called the *Hir-las*, has been given to the public, though not sufficiently faithful, by the late Rev. Evan Evans, in his "*Dissertatio de Bardis*;" the other is given here, and is on the custom of the Welsh princes' making their periodical circuits at the three great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. These circuits constituted one considerable means of support to them, as the different officers of their establishments were also entitled to be received, according to their ranks, amongst the vassals, as may be seen by the various regulations in the Laws of *Hywel*, upon the subject.

*Englynion a gant teulu Owain Cyveiliog i Gylgau Cymrie.*

TEULU Owain lary, lluoaz anhun trais

Yn eu traws arovun,  
Fyrz cyrz cyvezaur dyun,  
Pa forz yz awn i Vortun?

Dôs, wâs, yn ebrwyz, heb rozi geirda  
I'r gwrda y sy yndi;  
Dywan wân, trywan trwyzi;  
Dywed an dyvod i Geri.

Dôs, wâs, o Geri, ac arçovn wrthid,  
Rhag an llîd an lloçi  
Diwez y doetham i ti;  
Dywed y dōwn Arwyfli.

Dygyçwyn, genad, gan vawrrydig dorv,  
I dervyn Ceredig;  
Dywan ar wyllt ar wallt pig;  
Dywed dōwn Benwedig.

Dôs o Benwedig, boen ovyz genad,  
Gan yth wna cywilyz;  
Dywan ar gynan gynyz;  
Dywed y dōwn Veirionyz.

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Dygyçwyn, genad, gyvyl mordwy gwyrz,  
Gorzyar ei gylçwy;  
Dywan, er traian tramwy;  
Dywed y dōwn Ardudwy.

Dygyçwyn genad, gain dervyn y wîad  
A wledyçwys Mervyn;  
Dôs i wêst ar Nêst Nevyn;  
Dywed an dyvod Lelyn.

Dygyçwyn, genad, o gylç dragon llary  
Lliofawg ei galon;  
Dôs, varçawg arvawg, Arvon;  
A dywed an dyvod Vôn.

Teulu Owain hael hawl diolaith Lloegyr.  
Lliofawg am anraith,  
A enir wedy hir-daith:  
A anwn ni yn Rhôs nôfwaith?

Dôs, wâs, y genyv, ac nag annerç nêb,  
Oni byz vy ngorzerç;  
Dywan ar vuan vein-erç;  
Dywed an dyvod Lanerç.

Dygyçwyn, genad, gadyr ardal teulu  
Teilwng mêz o vual,  
A dywan Dyno Bydwal;  
A dywed an dyvod lâl.

Cyçwyn i'w thervyn, pathawr eu hoewez  
Hir-velyn eu gwaewawr;  
Dywan dyw calan Ionawr;  
Dywed an dyvod Vaelawr.

Dôs, wâs, na oluz, na olaith dy lwrw,  
Dy luziaw nid hawz-waith;  
Dywan o Vaelawr vawr-daith;  
Dywed an dyvod Gynllaith.

Dôs, wâs, â çynghor, na çyngain an torv,  
Val teuluoz byçain;  
Dywan dwg rybuz hyzwain;  
Dywed an dyvod Vegain.

Teulu Owain rwyv rhwystrasam wladoz:  
Poed gwîad nêv ein adlam!  
Cyrç cyvrwyz, cyvlwyz, cyvlam,  
Cylç Cymru cymmerasam.

TRANSLATION.

*Verses sung by the Family of Owain Cyveilioc to the Circuits of Wales.*

The family of Owain the mild, whom the restless hosts of violence frowardly threaten, on the paths of songs and social feasts, which way shall we repair to Mortun?

Go, youth, quickly, without greeting the good man there; take thy course; penetrate through it; say that we shall come to Ceri.

Go, youth, from Ceri, we request of thee, for fear of our wrath, and the end we have in store to bring upon thee; say that we come to Arwyfli.

Messenger, be setting off, before an illustrious band, to the confines of Ceredic; take thy course wildly on an arrow's wing; say that we shall visit Penwedig.

Go from Penwedig, messenger of honourable toil, since no disgrace belongs to thee; range, and, with encreased eloquence, say that we shall visit Meirion.

Messenger, be setting off, approaching the green

green ocean stream, bordered with loud tumult; take a course, the third of the journey is done, say that we shall visit Ardudwy.

Messenger, be setting off along the fair borders of the country, which Mervyn swayed; go and be a guest with Nêst of Nevyn; speak of our coming to Leyn.

Messenger, be setting off, drawing near a mild leader of magnanimous heart; go, armed knight, and traverse Arvon; say that we visit Môn.

The family of Owain the bounteous, to whom belongs the ravage of England, abundant in spoils, will meet with a welcome after a tedious journey: shall we abide one night at Rhôs?

Young man, go from me, and no one greet, unless it be my mistress; sweep along on the fleet bay steed; say that we visit Lanerg.

Messenger, be setting off, over the strong region of a tribe deserving mead out of the horn, and traverse Tyno Bydwal; and say that we visit lâl.

Pass onward to its extremity, heading not the gallantry of its men with the long yellow spears; take thy course on the first day of January; say we visit Maelor.

Go, youth, and linger not, let not thy progress be half complete; to stop thee is no easy task; from tedious Maelor take thy way; make known we visit Cynlaith.

Young man, go with discretion, announce not our troop as of sorry tribes; take thy course, with the fleetness of a stag thy tidings bear; say we visit Mecain.

The family of Owain the chief withstood kingdoms, may the regions of heaven be our retreat! A range altogether pleasant, altogether prosperous, with united pace, the circuit of Wales we have taken.

The places mentioned in the foregoing verses are all well known at the present time; they are points which nearly describe a circle round North Wales.

Your's, &c.

Jan. 6, 1798.

MEIRION.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the Memoirs lately published by the Marquis de Bouillé, he says, "The great Frederick himself consulted the *conjuring tribe*; and Gustavus, of Sweden, his nephew, was not without this superstition; a few days before he set out for the Diet at Gessé, he went to consult a sorceress named Harvillon." The fact thus related of the King of Sweden is sufficiently known; but I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who may inform me what authority the Marquis has for charging the Prussian hero with this weakness.

Your's,

EUDOR.

## TOUR OF ENGLAND, (CONTINUED.)

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

**AUGUST 13.** Wolverhampton to Sutton Colefield in Warwickshire, 12 miles. The soil chiefly clay, and a heavy sourish earth. I observed some good wheat, for which grain most of the soil is very suitable. The surface level till within a few miles of Sutton Colefield, where some easy rising grounds are met with. The country populous; I passed several villages inhabited mostly by iron manufacturers. A little way from Sutton I crossed a barren common, almost wholly covered with heath, and of three miles in extent---a number of bad oak and ash trees grow on the hedges. Near Sutton there is a park of 5000 acres, a great part of which is covered with wood. Farms in this district are generally small, and the country, particularly towards Sutton, is open. Sutton Colefield is a small, but extremely neat, pleasant, and clean market town, and the surrounding country is equally pleasing; near the town I saw a field of oats cut. Harvest not so forward as I expected to find it in these parts: this only the second instance I have seen of its commencement.

**August 15.** Sutton Colefield to Litchfield in Staffordshire, 8½ miles. Soil light and gravelly, and produces much barley, clover, and turnips. Surface unlevel and irregular; the country open, except towards Litchfield, where the earth is flat, and the views more confined, but is a pretty country. In this district, several fields of barley and oats are cut. Litchfield is a small, pleasantly situated city, containing three parish churches, and about 3,500 inhabitants. The cathedral is a remarkably fine structure; the high spires at the west end are now under repair. A small river runs through part of the town, and pretty walks are formed by the sides of it, through beautiful meadows. The fields in the vicinity of Litchfield are small, and very fertile, and the hedges neat. This town is remarkable for having given birth to two eminent men, viz. the late Dr. Johnson, and Mr.



Mr. Garrick, the comedian. Staffordshire is noted for its potteries of coarse earthen ware; these, however, are established further north than I have been: those parts of the country which I travelled through are pleasant, the soil generally rather dry than otherwise, and the surface even; in some parts, the prospects are all closed up with trees and high hedges. Farms are small in general, but I heard of some as high as 1000l. a year, and their size is annually increasing, which circumstance is much complained of by the small farmers. The common rent is about 1l. per acre.

August 20. I left Litchfield and went to Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, 17 miles. Soil light, and very suitable for turnips, barley, &c. to the production of which it is much applied: the surface pretty level; fine hedges, and a great number of trees thereon, particularly oak and ash, and the country in general is very pleasant. Here I shall just remark to the north country farmer, that I do not remember seeing what he calls a *dead hedge* in any part of the south of England; every hedge is planted with something or other, which, with a very little repairs, is a continual good fence, a circumstance which ought to be more attended to in the northern counties; growing hedges contribute much towards softening the sharpness of the air. In this district I again have the pleasure of seeing the beautiful and profitable Leicestershire breed of sheep, feeding on luxuriant pasturage in pretty fields, a sight more truly pleasing, in my opinion, than all the splendour the metropolis can afford. Ashby is a small market town, and is inhabited by farmers, common tradesmen, and manufacturers of stockings and hats; the country around it is somewhat uneven, rather open, much in pasture, and, upon the whole, very agreeable. Farms from 40l. to 300l. a year, but mostly 50l. to 90l. Rent of land 1l. to 1l. 10s. per acre.

August 20. Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Leicester, 17 miles. The soil generally a strong clayey loam; land much in pasture, and grazed by sheep and cattle of the improved breeds. I crossed a long range of rocky hills, some parts of which are rather mountainous; the rocks are hard, and of a blueish cast. This scene reminds me of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Approaching Leicester on this road, the town appears all at once from a small eminence, at one mile and a half distance, and has a pretty aspect. The

five churches, of which three have spires, are prominent features: the town has a modern aspect, stands on a fertile plain, is built with brick, and covered with tile, which tinges the whole with a red colour. The population of Leicester is about 15,000 inhabitants; most of the streets are narrow and dirty; but the market-place is remarkably large, and well supplied with butcher's meat and vegetables of all sorts; the former is the fattest and best I ever saw, which indeed is not wonderful to those who have seen the fine pastures and superior sheep and cattle of this country. The principal manufacture of this town is that of worsted stockings.

August 24. Went from Leicester to Kibworth-Beauchamp, in Leicestershire, 9 miles. Roads in this, and last day's journey, neither very good nor very bad, but must, I presume, be rather unpleasant in winter. The soil a clay, or strong deep loam, and peculiarly fertile in grass, to the production of which it is chiefly applied. This country was almost wholly in common fields 30 or 40 forty years ago, but now nearly all inclosed: it was then constantly cropped with corn, as is usual in that case; but since inclosing, the farmers have run into the contrary extreme, and now very little corn is grown. The luxuriance of the pasturage is beyond any thing I ever saw, and well stocked with the finest animals. I took a pleasant walk to several villages on different sides of this place, and passed through many fine grazing farms of large extent, some of which are occupied by gentlemen farmers at a great distance: this, as well as changing the corn for the grazing system, is much complained of by the lower orders of people. Kibworth-Beauchamp is a pretty farming village; the surrounding country is beautifully uneven, but the sloping grounds have no rapid ascents or descents. A few trees on hedges, and here and there a small plantation; these, added to the large pasture-fields inclining to different directions, and depastured with sheep and cattle beautifully spotted with red and white, gives the whole country the air of one great park. Size of farms, 20l. to 300l. a year, average about 100l. Rent 20 to 26s. per acre. About the year 1780, 3,600 acres were inclosed here, when the rector was allowed, and accepted, one seventh part of the inclosure in lieu of tithes.

August 28. Kibworth-Beauchamp to Brixworth in Northamptonshire, 17 miles. The roads pretty good, and for 10 or 12 miles



miles goes through a fine grazing country; the surface rather uneven; trees numerous on hedge rows, but permit distant objects to be seen from easy rising grounds: the soil a sort of clay, and cattle as before described. Towards Brixworth the soil is more light, and the plow has more employ; good crops of turnips appear, and the people busy getting in fine barley and oats. In all the districts I have passed since the commencement of harvest, I have observed, that barley and oats are cut with the scythe, afterwards turned with rakes, then put into small cocks, and when sufficiently dry, carted home, and stacked in that loose state; by that method much expence in reaping is saved, and both corn and straw got better off the ground; and I can see no reason why north country farmers should not adopt it; but, such is the force of custom and prejudice, that it will probably be a very long time, before that judicious practice finds its way to Westmoreland and Cumberland. Brixworth is a farming village, and what is somewhat singular, it wholly encompasses a gentleman's seat, (whose name I have forgot) gardens, pleasure-grounds, &c. which are extensive, and that without the villagers' being able to overlook any part of the gentleman's premises. Here I lodged at the house of an honest Yorkshireman, who seemed to prefer this county to his own. In different parts of my tour, I frequently heard of north country curates and excisemen, and in London, the counting-houses are much supplied with country lads from Cumberland and Westmoreland, who exchange the plow and flail for the pen, and prove as expert with the one as the other. Whether it be owing to the keen and pure air of these counties, which sharpens the genius of their inhabitants, or to the ease and small expence with which education is acquired there, or to what other cause we ought to attribute the superior arithmetical and literary knowledge, &c. observable in the middle and lower classes in the north, I shall not attempt to determine; however, the fact, in my opinion, is indisputable.

[To be continued.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

TO compleat the series of my sentiments on Italian Literature, I now propose to lay before your readers, a summary view of the best writers of the preceding centuries, and some general re-

marks on the language of that country. I shall insert here the former part of my observations, and reserve for a future Number of your Magazine, the latter part.

So great is the number of Italian writers upon all subjects, that a foreigner, who wishes to acquire a knowledge of the tongue, is exposed to the hazard of making a bad choice, and to entertain, of course, the most strange prejudices against the books and their writers. The notice of such authors as have obtained the approbation of all ages and countries, would be superfluous; the names of Dante, Petrarca, Ariosto, Tasso, Guarini, Tassoni, and Sannazaro, speaking sufficiently for themselves, as beyond all censure or praise. My intention is only to give my ideas concerning such as are well known in the republic of letters, but whose merit has not been as yet exactly appreciated. In this review I shall moreover limit myself to such writers as are of a general interest, historians, philologists, poets, &c. and for sufficient reasons, I shall take no notice of any of the present century, which is the true term from which the decay of the language has commenced.

Monsignor Della Casa, is, in my opinion, the most truly correct and elegant of all the Italian writers. His works may be considered as a model of what is called the *didactic style*. He was archbishop of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, and one of the greatest men in the golden age of learning. He published, among other things, two inestimable tracts on the "*Civilities of Life*," productions which must endure till the final dissolution of society. One of them is entitled, "*Galateo*," and contains precepts on the manners of common society; the other, intitled, "*A Treatise on Common Duties*," teaches how to behave in the relations connected with superior or inferior acquaintances.

A rival to the "*Galateo*" is the "*Cortegiano, or Accomplished Gentleman*," of Count Balthassar Castiglione, a Mantuan. --- That nobleman was bred in the splendid court of the dukes of Urbino, and was well qualified, in every sense of the word, to write on the duties of courtiers. His style is sprightly, elegant, natural, and easy. By the Italians, the "*Cortegiano*" is called a *golden book*, and certainly the epithet is applied justly.

Cardinal Bembo, a Venetian, was in the court of Leo X. what in another illustrious age the Mæcenases were in that



of Augustus. He is one of those who have deserved the best of Italian literature. His style is admirable for the exquisite choice of words. He is censurable, however, for having conformed too much, by a sort of violence, to the genius of the Latin tongue; herein furnishing a bad precedent to the greater part of his cotemporaries.

However great be the progress of philosophy, and the exact sciences in other parts of Europe, and in spite of the present decay of Italy in history and poetry, the superiority of the Italians in history cannot be called in question. What is still more remarkable is, that the best and greatest of those historians are perfectly pure and elegant writers. Among these, Guicciardini and Machiavel take the lead. If the sciences could be appreciated by the judgment of men, like works of imagination, more disputes would have been started in Italy concerning the respective merits of these two great political writers, than concerning the poetical superiority of Tasso and Ariosto. Both Guicciardini and Machiavel are sovereigns in the subjects of history and politics; and the dignity of their style is equal to their sentiments: it has been objected, however, to Guicciardini, that he is often too diffuse; and to Machiavel, that he has sometimes stumbled in points of grammar.

In the next rank to Guicciardini is Bentivoglio. This excellent historian was a cardinal, and had formerly been papal nuncio at Paris. He wrote the history of the memorable war of the Netherlands, under Philip II. of Spain. His style is natural, easy, pure, and concise. Davila, Nani, and especially Paruta, are not at all inferior to Bentivoglio. The various histories of Davanfati, and, above all, his translation of Tacitus, are, however, in my opinion, the best calculated to give an advantageous idea of the Italian language to foreigners. It has been often objected to this tongue, that it is diffuse and imbecile: to avert this reproach, Davanfati undertook to translate into it the most sententious writer of antiquity, and even to perform the task with a fewer number of words. His style is therefore strong and pregnant with idea like the original: nor need any higher encomium be passed upon him than to say, that M. d'Alembert, allowed to be the most concise of all the modern writers, has not been able to translate Tacitus with more precision.

The Italian philologists of the greatest repute are Varchi, Castelvetro,

Muzio, and Beni, all of whom have greatly contributed to the perfection of the language. Their writings furnish alike both precept and example. Varchi, a learned man of the first eminence, was born in Florence, in the year 1502. His principal work is the history of his country during the last revolutions of the republican government. Next to this is the "*Ercolano*," which treats wholly of language. No one ever expressed in Italian a philosophical thought better than this elegant philologist. Castelvetro was born in Modena, in the year 1505, and is celebrated for his "*Art of Poetry*." Muzio, a Paduan, was born in 1460; he left a number of works, one of which is entitled "*Struggles in behalf of the Italian Language*." Beni was born in 1552, and was professor of the *belles lettres* in Padua. He wrote a book called "*L'Anticrusca*," containing judicious critiques on the ancient Tuscan writers.

The Italians have not excelled in political declamation, nor in bar eloquence. In pulpit eloquence, however, Father Segneri, a Jesuit, is not inferior to Massillon or Tillotson. He possesses a strong and insinuating elocution, and has carried the Italian language to its highest pitch of energy. He was born in Nettuno, near Rome, in 1694.

Foreigners who cultivate Italian should, before they enter on the study of the classical poets, make themselves familiar with two of them, whose writings breathe the true genius of poetry, without the help of rhyme, figures, or common topics. I mean Alamanni and Marchetti. Alamanni wrote an excellent poem "*On Husbandry*," which has been compared to Virgil's "*Georgics*." Although he falls short of this comparison, it is certain, that he has gained immortal honour in having been the first to employ the graces of poetry on didactic subjects, and to rescue poetry itself from the thralldom of rhyme. Marchetti is, no doubt, the best Italian translator extant. In many passages he has surpassed the Latin original of Lucretius: besides this merit, he will be ever dear to the Italians for having given to blank verse all the majesty of poetry.

London.

J. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON first opening the third volume of the "*Transactions of the Linnean Society*," I was much gratified by observing

serving a treatise on the Latin terms used in Natural History; in which I expected to find a masterly display of the defects of the language used in describing the diversified productions of nature; but was extremely pained in finding myself not only disappointed in my expectation, but in being absolutely at a loss to comprehend the end and aim of Mr. BRAND (the author) in his erudite dissertation. The harshness and obscurity of the Latin terms used in natural history have been long very justly and severely censured; nor have the translations of them in our language been less disapproved. As the attempts hitherto made to improve and familiarize these terms do not appear to have aided the promotion of the very important *desideratum*, a pure, classical, and chaste language of natural history, I shall endeavour, in the following cursory remarks upon this interesting subject, to shew the defects of our present English terms, and the inconvenience necessarily arising from them; and thence deduce the propriety of reforming them, together with the principles upon which such a reform should be constructed. In this view I shall wave any further notice of Mr. BRAND's treatise, it being, to the best of my judgment, though professedly written on the same subject, foreign to my purpose.

Many of our most enlightened naturalists have laboured to establish a vernacular language of natural history; particularly in the science of botany; but most of them have lost sight of the great end intended by a translation, viz. the adapting the terms to the capacity of unlearned and female students, either by adhering too closely to the original Linnæan obscure language, or by deviating too far from it, in introducing terms not representing the ideas they should convey. Subjected to the former error are Professor MARTYN's and the Litchfield Society's anglicized terms; while under the latter error Dr. WITHERING's very crude language particularly falls \*. If an assemblage of experienced naturalists were to convene, for the purpose of establishing a standard language, the interchange of their different ideas upon the subject, would certainly accelerate such a design,

\* It will be easily conceived, that this censure more particularly strikes at Dr. WITHERING's terms, in the 2d edition of his "*Botanical Arrangement*," he having in his last edition of that valuable work, much improved upon his language, though still very imperfect.

and whatever the result of their communication should be, at least produce an uniform language. This would be effected by laying down certain fixed principles or data, according to which all the Latin terms should be translated; and if even this should not be a perfect translation, it would nevertheless lessen the confusion and difficulties with which the elementary principles of natural history are incumbered, by annihilating the diversity of English terms now used by different writers to represent the same Latin one. Another difficulty attending the study of natural history arises from the *obscurity* of the terms used, which are frequently the most obsolete and barbarous that could be collected. I see no reason myself, why the science of natural history, in all or any of its departments, may not, like others, be as effectually studied and clearly understood in language purely indigenous, as in foreign or naturalized terms. That the productions of nature may be as fully illustrated as any other more popular subject, in the common way, and yet at the same time in a scientific manner, is evident from a very elegant and instructive publication, intituled, "*The Naturalist's Miscellany*," in which, to the accuracy of a complete naturalist, the learned author (Dr. SHAW) unites the perspicuity of a chaste and classical writer; ---and that his work may be more extensively useful in foreign countries, corresponding Latin descriptions are annexed to the English ones, which may be held forth as specimens of Latinity not often equalled by modern writers of the highest classical reputation, and certainly unrivalled by any cotemporary naturalist. To a person habituated to the perusal of the Roman authors, nothing can be more gratifying than the unharmonious language of Linnæus, and those writers who have followed his justly admired system; and I must candidly acknowledge, that I derive greater satisfaction from the language of Bauhin or Ray, than from the most favourite productions of the illustrious Swede; and often regret, that while he so successfully laboured in establishing the *lucidus ordo* in the science of natural history, he should have introduced a language so highly repugnant to that purity and energy which pervade the productions of the best classical writers. Surely the dignity or the excellence of a science cannot consist in being clothed in a phraseology foreign to every language, and consequently to the exclusion of



of every one who has not time and abilities to study and comprehend so heterogeneous a jargon.

Whilst the present rage for systematic reform through the regions of nature lasts, I could wish the numerous and intelligent reformists would direct their attention awhile from the classification to the language of natural history. Here an ample field is open for their exertions, and I am confident that their well-directed labours would be crowned with the happiest success, both in clearing the path to the study of nature of its greatest incumbrance, and in ensuring their fame by the gratitude of all who now groan under the weight of the barbarous phraseology with which the sublime and important science of natural history in all its departments is embarrassed.

Yours, &c.

Feb. 6, 1798.

R. H. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEWICK's Birds lately published, suggested to my mind some ideas on the subject of engraving on wood, which I beg leave to submit to your consideration. If you shall think them deserving a place in your useful Magazine, they are entirely at your service.

The mode of engraving on wood, as practised by the first discoverers of that art, was extremely different from that which is now followed by the BEWICKS, and some other artists in Britain. The excellence of the old engravings consisted in the general correctness of the drawing, and the spirited boldness of some rough touches, which gave energy to the design, but the manner was hard and dry; nor does it seem to have been even suspected at that time, that it was possible to produce a full deep and mellow shade on a wood-cut, though it is now found that this can be better effected by an engraving on wood than by any other mode of engraving that has hitherto been adopted. Whether it is equally capable of producing that mellow softness in the lighter tints, which can easily be effected on copper, is still a matter of doubt, though, if I were to judge from some specimens I have seen, of the performance of a young artist, whose name is not yet known to the public, I should be inclined to believe that it might, even in this respect also, be brought to rival that on copper itself. But of this I wish to speak at present with diffidence, being conscious that the public must doubt in regard to those things they have never seen.

Hitherto the only specimens of modern engravings on wood that have been offered to the public, have been upon a small scale; probably, because of the difficulty of finding wood of a large enough size fit for the purpose, for I am informed, our modern artists use only box-wood. But from what I have seen of wood engravings of late, I should suppose, that, considered as a *fine art*, it was much better adapted for producing a grand effect in *large works* than in *small things*, because it admits of a rich fullness of shade, a mellow softness in their gradations, and a great strength of touch, which can be effected in no other mode that hath ever yet been attempted. But, as I am no artist myself, I throw out this hint merely for the consideration of others, without pretending to decide.

It is, however, as an *useful* rather than a *fine art*, that I think the chief value of this invention consists. It is well known, that where many copies of a book with prints are sold, the expence of taking off the impressions on copper greatly enhances the price; and engravings on copper are so quickly effaced, that the beauty of every delicate touch is sensibly diminished almost by every impression that is taken of it: and even the strongest engravings that can be made upon copper, are soon worn down; so as to require to be retouched several times, before a numerous impression can be worked off. I need not add, that after every such retouching, the impressions are much inferior to what they were before the former engraving was worn down. In this way, the value of different copies of the same impression of the books must be greatly altered, though all must be sold at the same price. In regard to engravings on wood, the case is very different. I have been assured, on the best authority, that a wood-cut, strongly engraved, if it gets common justice done to it, will not be sensibly worse after an hundred thousand impressions have been taken from it, and perhaps ten times that quantity may be taken before it has received such injury as to bring it to the state of a common copper-plate, that requires to be retouched. Add to this, that the expence of taking off the impressions will not be, I have good reason to believe, one *fiftieth* part of that of copper-plate engravings of the same size; and it is obvious, that the diminution of expence, by adopting this mode of engraving, in regard to works of extensive sale, will be amazing, even if the original engraving should have cost the same sum as if done upon copper. I have been assured,

by

by a gentleman who has made the calculation, and on whose accuracy I can confidently rely, that, if the plates for the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*" had been engraved on wood instead of copper, (and they could have been done much better than those are) and allowing the same sum for originally engraving the one as the other, the saving on each plate, for one impression only of that work, would have exceeded ten guineas, so that the total gain to the proprietors of that work, arising from this circumstance alone, would have exceeded *four thousand guineas* on one impression only.

From these considerations, it is obvious that every work which can command an extensive sale, and which requires to be illustrated by engravings, will afford a much greater profit to the undertaker if these are executed on wood than on copper. And, as the plates can remain equally good for a second, a third, or a fourth impression, as for the first, it will, in some measure, secure a copyright in the book, because no one, who has to pay for new engravings, could afford to sell an impression so cheap as he could do who has the plates for nothing.

The question then comes to be, What kind of works of general utility admit of being illustrated by engravings on wood equally well as if they were done upon copper? I here put works of *taste* entirely out of the question, and consider utility only.

In this point of view, the first place in regard to importance ought, perhaps, to be assigned to *anatomy*. From the specimens I have already seen, I am perfectly satisfied that anatomical plates can be executed on wood with all the precision possible on copper, and, in some particulars, (especially those where the muscles are represented) with much greater elegance and beauty. A set of such plates, if executed from accurate designs, by having the whole civilized globe for a market, (the explanations being easily printed in different languages) could be afforded at a very low price, so as to bring them within the reach of every student of physic; while the undertaker would be insured in a most abundant profit.

The next subject of general importance is *architecture*. Wood-engraving is peculiarly fitted to produce beautiful works of this class, at a very small expence.

*Heraldry* is another subject that admits of being illustrated by wood-engravings with singular propriety, as I am satisfied of from some specimens of this sort I have lately seen.

*Mathematical diagrams* and *machinery* of every sort, may thus be executed with the greatest accuracy and neatness.

In *natural history*, the specimens that BEWICK has given in his beasts and birds, shew what it is capable of. For delineating insects, shells, and minerals, it is perhaps yet better calculated to produce a fine effect than in those specimens that have been already exhibited.

I will not take up more of your paper by enumerating a greater number of particulars. What I have said will, I think, be sufficient to prove, that the art of engraving on wood promises to be of much utility to mankind in general, by diminishing the price of some works of primary importance to society, on which account it deserves to be encouraged and cultivated with assiduity.

Jan. 1, 1798.

N. M.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, (CONTINUED.)

*From Wild Beasts.*

HOMER abounds in similes taken from observation of the various actions and characters of the ferocious animals, which, in the ruder states and pastoral occupations of mankind, must be objects of capital importance. Their encounters with each other, the devastations they occasion among the domestic kinds, and the mutual warfare carried on between them and the human species, cannot fail to impress the mind with a variety of striking ideas. The application of images, borrowed from this source, to the circumstances of military transactions, is so obvious, that little ingenuity is to be looked for in the discovery either of general or particular points of resemblance; and the merit of comparisons, from this source, must chiefly consist in the force and accuracy of description. The Grecian bard, in these respects, is certainly unrivalled: every line in his descriptive pieces is a proof that he copied from nature herself; and his successors in epic poetry have done little more in their happiest efforts, than judiciously selecting, and adorning with the beauties of diction, the various circumstances with which he had furnished them.

Amidst the similes of this class, those in which the *Lion* forms the principal figure are by much the most frequent in the works of Homer. The generous courage and terrific force of this noble animal



animal rendered him peculiarly proper for comparison with the warriors of an age of heroes; when, from the artificial modes of combat, the strength and prowess of a single individual became eminently conspicuous, and were of great moment in deciding the event of a battle. To consider every example in which the simile of a lion is introduced, would prove tedious and uninteresting, on account of the frequent sameness, both of the original and resembling scene. I shall therefore select a few, the most various in their circumstances and application, and of the greatest value as natural representations.

The common occurrence in countries infested by wild beasts, of a nightly attack upon the folds or stalls, by a lion, has given occasion to three striking similes in Homer, each distinguished by some variation in the circumstances. In the first I shall adduce, the assault is effectually repelled---

As from the folded stalls a nightly guard  
Of dogs and rustics all the rage repel  
Of some fierce Lion, greedy for the flesh  
Of fatted kine: in vain he rushes on;  
So thick the javelins hurl'd by vent'rous hands,  
And flaming torches fly, that held in awe,  
Though much desiring, at the morning's dawn  
Sad he retires. The mighty Ajax thus,  
With swelling breast indignant quits the field.  
*Il. xi. 547.*

This is a characteristical and well-painted picture, but not perfectly exact in the application; since Ajax is not making an attack on the enemy, like the lion, but is standing upon the defensive.

In the next instance, the powers of the assailant and defenders are almost equally balanced, and this equality takes place both in the real and the resembling scene. Sarpedon's spirited attempt to break through the Grecian rampart, is thus imaged---

So, when a Lion, 'mid the mountains bred,  
Long hung'ring, feels th' adventurous impulse urge  
To try the well-barr'd circuit of the fold;  
If chance he find the guardian-swains around,  
With dogs and spears in watch, he yet disdains  
Attemptless to retreat; but leaping in,  
Or bears away the spoil, or front to front  
Receives from some swift arm the piercing steel.  
*Il. xii. 299.*

In the following passage the assailant is only roused to greater exertions by resistance, and proves completely victorious.  
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———— The Lion thus  
Whom, leaping at the fold, some shepherd swain,  
His flocks defence, has struck with feeble wound,  
Now urg'd to mighty rage, no more repuls'd,  
He clears the fence, and 'mid the crowd forlorn  
Spreads dire dismay; in heaps they strew the soil;  
Then proudly springs again the lofty mound:  
So sprung Tydides on the Trojan host.  
*Il. v. 136.*

The impetuous courage of Diomed is with peculiar propriety resembled to that of the Lion, and the circumstance of his receiving a slight wound from the arrow of Pandarus, is exactly paralleled in the simile.

The retreat of the Lion, represented in the first of these passages, is described in a simile by Virgil, but less circumstantially, and without the accompaniment of the nightly attack.

———— Ceu sævum turba leonem  
Cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,  
Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; & neque terga  
Ira dare aut virtus patitur; nec tendere contra,  
Ille quidem hoc cupiens potis est per tela virosque:  
Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus  
Improperata refert, & mens exæstuat ira.  
*Æn. ix. 792.*

As when with tilted spears the clamorous train  
Invade the brindled monarch of the plain,  
The lordly savage from the shouting foe  
Retires, majestically stern and slow,  
Tho' singly impotent the croud to dare,  
Repel or stand their whole collected war;  
Grim he looks back; he rolls his glaring eye,  
Despairs to conquer; and disdains to fly.  
So Turnus paus'd; and by degrees retired;  
While shame, disdain, and rage, the hero fir'd.  
*Pitt.*

There is more of *sentiment* in this picture than in that of Homer, but less of *nature*. The Lion of the Greek poet combats for prey, and his unwillingness to retreat only proceeds from his hunger. That of the Roman fights for glory, and is withheld from flying by shame. He is a happier object of comparison for a hero; but is a less faithful representative of an animal which, notwithstanding all the stories of his magnanimity, has probably no moral qualities different from those of other carnivorous wild beasts.

His propensity at all hazards to revenge an affront (a point of character common to various of the larger predatory

tory animals) is represented by Homer in a most animated manner in the passage, of which the following is a translation:

— The dreadful Lion thus,  
Whom all th' assembled country round pursue,  
Intent to kill, at first moves careless on,  
Till, by the spear of some bold hunter struck,  
He writhing yawns, he foams, his generous breast

Indignant groans, with busy tail his sides  
And loins he lashes, rousing to the fight;  
Then sternly scouling, rushes headlong on,  
Resolved on slaughter, or a glorious death.

*Il. xx. 164.*

As a simile, this noble picture seems strangely misplaced, or thrown away, since it is only introductory to the single combat in which Achilles, not wounded, or particularly irritated, engages with Æneas, an unequal adversary.

Virgil has given a spirited imitation of this passage, applying it, as loosely as Homer had done, to Turnus, inflamed to fury by the public outcry against him, after the unsuccessful beginnings of the war against Æneas.

— Pænorum qualis in arvis  
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus,  
Tum demum movet arma leo; gaudetque comantes

Excitens cervice toros, fixumque latronis  
Impavidus fraugit telum, & fremit ore cruento:

Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.

*Æn. xii. 4.*

As pierced at distance by the hunter's dart,  
The Lybian Lion rouses at the smart,  
And loudly roaring traverses the plain,  
Scourges his sides, and rears his horrid mane,  
Tugs furious at the spear, the foe defies,  
And grinds his teeth for rage, and to the combat flies:

So storm'd proud Turnus.

*Pitt.*

The added circumstances of "shaking his bristling mane," and "breaking the spear fixed in his side," are well conceived, and expressed with great vigour.

I shall add another picture of a similar kind, from Homer, chiefly on account of the accurate minuteness with which it represents the ~~the~~ of a wild beast, as still practised in various countries.

As when amid the throng of dogs and men  
A Boar or Lion fiercely glaring stands;  
Close wedg'd in troops, the hunters round advance,

And launch the frequent spear; yet undismay'd,

Nor fear nor flight his generous heart allows,  
But spurs him to his fate: the bands of foes  
Oft turning he assails; as oft the foes  
Where'er he rushes, yield.

*Il. xii. 41.*

The application is to Hector trying

his passage across the Grecian rampart; and is therefore, like one of the former, defective in comparing an action of assault to one of defence.

Virgil, in a concise copy of this simile, has applied it with more exactness to Hector encompassed by assailing enemies.

Ut fera, quæ densa venantum septa corona  
Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti  
Injicit, & saltu super venabula fertur:  
Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes

Irruit: & qua tela vidit densissima, tendit.  
*Æn. ix. 551.*

As the stern savage, whom the train surrounds

Of shouting hunters, steeds, and opening hounds,

On death determined, and devoid of fears,  
Springs forth undaunted on a grove of spears,  
So, bent on death, where thick the javelins rise,

Fierce on the close embattled war he flies.  
*Pitt.*

The circumstance of the beast's leaping over the hunting-poles, is happily imagined. Dryden, in his translation, chuses to make the animal a stag. J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, L in NUMBER TWENTY-FIFTH of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, I sent a few general observations on English versification. With your permission I will now pursue the subject a little further.

Aristotle, who has called poetry imitation, calls music *ομοιωματα της οργης και πραοτητος*, the likenesses of anger and gentleness, &c. this correspondence he makes to depend on rhyme and melody *ον τοις Ρυθμοις και Μελεσι*. In this point of view poetry and music are kindred arts: and the analogy with respect to rhyme, expression, and effect, is much closer than many imagine.

Sound has an influence on passion; an influence not connected with an association of ideas, but with the tendency of certain tones to excite particular movements in the nerves. This is true of musical sounds; it is also true of metrical. These movements, however, are not always produced in verse, by causes uniformly the same; sometimes it is by a particular movement of the verse, as that of Homer,

Ητοι ο μεν σκηρπιτομενος χερσιντε ποσιντε  
Λααν ανω ωθεσας, &c.

Or



Or that of Milton---

Him th' Almighty Power  
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal  
sky,  
With hideous ruin and combustion down  
To bottomless perdition, &c.

Sometimes it is produced by a single word, ulularunt, howl, hiss, roar, &c. This is what Mr. Walsh very properly calls, the style of *f* and.

This effect is produced by the application of the rule of the acute and grave accents; the acute making stronger, the grave weaker vibrations; from an artful management of the letters, considered as liquids, consonants, single, or double, vowels, diphthongs, open vowels, &c. From regarding the proper places for the pause, transposition, interrogation, &c.

I am not yet speaking of any particular species of versification, but of the effect of sound in general, in producing motion or passion. When the poet wishes to express, and to raise in the breast of his reader, the softer or more lively passions of love, hope, desire, &c. his verse should study correspondent movements; it should be soft, and accompanied with all the arts of insinuation; it should move sprightly, and with an air of triumph and exultation, &c.---on the other hand, when he would express grief, pride, resentment, &c. the language should express depression, indignation, sudden transition, &c.

It is unnecessary to exemplify what has been so frequently exemplified in books on rhetoric and poetry:---a few hints on the mechanical part of the different species of English versification, will be more to the purpose of your correspondent L.

The following rules seem to apply to the Iambic, or Heroic, a verse of five feet, which may be with or without rhyme: called Iambic, because the principal foot contained in it is an Iambic, a foot of two syllables, with the first syllable short, the last long. Ex. of the Iambic with rhyme,

Hēre thou | Greāt Ān|nā, whōm | thrēē  
rēalms ōbēy,  
Dōst sōme | tīmes cōūnsēl tāke, | and sōme |  
tīmes tēa.

I take these lines as affording an example of an inaccurate rhyme, which I shall notice presently. At present, I observe, that the last line is an example of perfect Iambic.

The Heroic or Iambic admits other feet besides the Iambic. The first of these lines in the fourth place has taken a Spondee, or a foot of two long syllables:

and this line is quoted to shew, that the observation of a shrewd modern writer is not quite accurate, "that to place three long syllables consecutively in English, is a great difficulty."

The English Iambic also admits a Dactyl, that is, a foot of three syllables, with the first syllable long, and the last short, as in that line of Waller's,

Could ōr | dēr tēach | ānd thēr | hīgh spīrits  
| cōmpōse  
as "High spīrits".

And a Pyrrhic, that is, a foot of two short, as in the above verse, "ānd thēr."

It will also admit of an Anapaest, that is a foot of three syllables, the two first short, and the last long; and of a Trochee, a foot of two syllables, with the first long, and last short; which the Greek Iambic never admitted: though it may be generally observed, the more Iambics the verse contains, it will be so much the purer.

With respect to long and short, it should be noticed, though English verse is not regulated by position, it is not so loose as to set aside quantity.

Sure there are poets who did never dream  
Upon Parnassus, nor did taste the stream  
Of Helicon, &c.

Suppose Poets, which is a Trochee, to be turned into an Iambic, as *repūte*, *replēte*, and we shall see that the harmony is instantly broken; or suppose Parnāssus, which is an Amphibrachys, that is, a foot of three syllables, the first syllable on each side short, the middle long, be read as an amphimacer, with each syllable on the side long, and the middle short, we shall then likewise see that the rules of quantity are violated,

"On Parnāssus top, nor did taste the stream."

The next observation relates to the Pause; a consideration of great importance in verse, καὶ ἐστὶ λεγέσθαι κατὰ τὴν πασῶν, ἥτις ἀνέχεται ἀναπαύλας καὶ μετὰ ὁλὰς ἀρμονίας\*. The force of this observation will be obvious by considering what has already been noticed---the correspondence of poetry with music. Music requires variety of movements, no less than sweetness of sound: and without this variety, both poetry and music will be accompanied with a disgusting monotony.

In Mr. Walsh's "Letter to Mr. Pope," it is observed, there is naturally a pause at the fourth, fifth, or sixth syllables. "It is upon these the ear rests, upon the

\* Dionys. Hal. De Struct. Orat.

judicious change and management of these depends the variety of English versification."

The pause may extend to other syllables; a regard to variety seems frequently to require it, and it may be laid down as a general rule in rhyme, that at the termination of every line, there is a pause. It is scarcely necessary to add, that a pause is a different thing from a stop.

In a former letter I spoke of Mr. Pope, as the best standard of rhyme: and this is unquestionably true with respect to suavity, richness, and strength. But whether it proceeded from his want of taste for music I will not say, he is certainly very often extremely monotonous; his professed imitators are still more so: and this is true not only of Pope's juvenile works, but of those which exhibit the vigour of his manhood, and all the strength of sentiment, particularly his "*Essay on Man*." Example,

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body nature is, | and God the soul;  
That chang'd thro' all | and yet through all  
the same,  
Great in the earth | as in the ætherial frame;  
Warms in the sun, | refreshes in the breeze,  
Glow's in the stars, | and blossoms in the trees,  
Lives through all life, extends through all  
extent,  
Spreads undivided, | operates unspent.

The mechanism of this species of verse, in regard to the pause, consists in the varying of its place; and generally speaking, it should not be made at the same syllable above two lines, or at most three, together. Connected with an observation already made is another, viz.

That the closing rhyme of the couplet should be attended with a pause in the couplet in the sense, so as not to run on to the following verse: Ex. in the couplet already quoted from Denham:  
Sure there are poets who did never dream  
Upon Parnassus, or did taste the stream  
Of Helicon.

This seems wrong; Pope rarely takes this liberty; Dryden, though a great master of English versification, frequently; Darwin, who has studied this species of verse with great nicety, never.

This leads to another observation, that regards triplets. Rhyme, by those who oppose it, is called jingling: without enquiring into the justice of their disapprobation, or the origin of rhymes, it may with truth be said, that triplets offend a chaste ear, and generally betray negligence, and want of invention in the writer. Dryden, indeed, uses them perpetually; but though a great poet, he was frequently negligent and hasty, writ-

ing from the spur of the moment, *stans pede in uno*. Pope uses them occasionally in his imitations and translations, but very sparingly in original poems: there is not a single triplet in his "*Rape of the Lock*," or "*The Dunciad*:" Dr. Darwin also never uses triplets.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that by triplets are meant three lines successively rhyming. In odes, where different rhymes intervene, three rhyming lines may with great propriety be admitted in the same stanza; and the movements are very lively: as in a translation of a Spanish ode by a fine modern poet, Mr. Southey\*,

Rodrigo, from the world apart  
Retir'd where Tagus flows,  
Clasp'd the fair Caba to his heart,  
When lo! the Spirit of the stream arose,  
And pour'd the prophet song of Spain's im-  
pending woes.

The above stanza closes with an Alexandrine, and affords an example of the place most proper for its introduction, viz. at the close of a stanza. There are but few places in which it can be introduced with propriety in the regular heroic rhyme. In the blank verse of Milton, I think it is never used: there is not a line that could with greater propriety have been made an Alexandrine than the last of the last book,

Thro' Eden took their solitary way;  
where a softer sensation is to be excited, where the movement of the verse is slow, and where the line is the finishing verse of the book.

I cannot forbear just noticing, that a proper Alexandrine has a pause naturally in the middle, so as to be divided into an equal number of syllables, Ex.

"The bloom of young desire, | and purple  
light of love:" Gray.

The true Alexandrine is a very melodious line, when properly used; but what may be called the *Super-Alexandrine*, or line of fourteen syllables has, I think, always a bad effect. Cowley very often uses it in his odes called Pindaric, in which he seems to think every possible liberty may be taken with measure. Dryden, who in his heroics has a great profusion of true Alexandrines, now and then also admits the spurious one; as in the following line of portentous length: Things done relates, not done she feigns,  
And mingles truth with Lyes. *Æneid*.

As we are now speaking concerning rhyme, a caution should be left against the too quick return of the same rhyme. Ex.

\* Letters written during a short residence in Spain and Portugal, by Robert Southey.  
Blossoms



Blossoms and fruits and flowers together rise,  
And the whole year in gay confusion lies.

“Addison’s Letter to Lord Halifax.”

Here pillars rough with sculpture pierce the  
skies,  
And here the proud triumphal arches rise.

From the same.

These are ten lines farther in the same poem, and may be endured; but cannot be allowed a few lines nearer: of which, however, instances occur in this charming poem.

The last observation I shall make relates to open vowels; that is, two vowels opening on each other; which generally speaking, should be guarded against, except where the poet wishes to make sound correspond to sense, or some great inconvenience to the line would be the consequence: Milton, however, frequently uses open vowels; and Pope sometimes, but not often. The following is an example of one:

Great in the earth, or in the ætherial frame.

The open vowels in this line make too great an hiatus, and offend the ear, though, sometimes, it must be confessed, the *caesura* would be more offensive to the ear than the *hiatus*: ex.

Of Nature’s works to me expung’d and raz’d.  
Milton.

The open vowels will here to many ears be offensive, but much less so than Of Nature’s workings to m’ expung’d and raz’d.

Much more might be said on this subject: and I am aware, that different critics may somewhat differ on these niceties; I speak therefore with deference, but hope, if your correspondent L, is young in these matters, that he may derive a few hints from what has already been said not unacceptable to him. I propose, in a future letter, to submit to his consideration a few thoughts relative to other species of versification, more particularly to blank verse; and to the books recommended in a former letter, as proper to be read, to point out a few more. In the mean time, I am, &c.

G. DYER.

P. S. I forgot to observe, with respect to open vowels, that the sounds which most nearly resemble each other, should be most guarded against, as A A, A E, E E, E I, I I, I Y; where the resemblance is less, the hiatus will be less, and therefore will be more easily allowed. The more attentive versifiers are to the accuracy of their rhymes, the more pure and harmonious will their verse be.

The two first lines quoted from Pope, in this letter, have bad rhymes: as also are the two following:

Compute the gains of his ungovern’d zeal,  
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well.  
Dryden.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I USED to think that a great discoverer in philosophy, such as Bacon or Newton, was much more superior to the meaner mob of philosophers, than is a Shakespeare or a Milton to a Blackmore or a Cibber, to the rooks and the jackdaws of poetry. I am of that opinion no longer. I have been induced, I must confess, to divest myself of much of that excessive veneration with which I long regarded the principal names in philosophy.

In truth, the authors of great discoveries in philosophy, have rarely or never attained far above the common level of the philosophical knowledge of the ages in which they respectively lived. The conversation of the peaceful intercourse of the citizens of Athens; the harangues and discussions in their public assemblies; the moral knowledge which they had generally acquired in the cultivation of the arts, and in the ordinary exercise of their civil and political rights; the discoveries and the errors of former philosophers; the writings and exhibitions of the drama; had so prepared the way at Athens, for the origin of the philosophy of Socrates, as to make it impossible that there should not some such philosopher arise among the Athenians about that æra. Aristotle was but a disciple of the school of Socrates, whose dialectics and scientific arrangements had their source in the doctrines of his master, and of the contemporary sophists. The discoveries of Bacon were made at a time when the world began to become weary of the logic and metaphysics of the schools; when frequent attempts were made to remodel and simplify the school-philosophy; when the improvement of human knowledge was already very generally sought by other means, than the mere laws of synthesis and of syllogism; when experiment and induction had been already tried with success by the alchemists, and by other explorers of the secrets of nature. Was there not in these circumstances as much of happy fortune as of superior genius, in the accomplishment of those grand discoveries which we ascribe to Bacon? The researches of Galileo, if they did not discover the gravity of the atmosphere,



atmosphere, yet advanced so near to this discovery, as to leave no very extraordinary merit to his pupil Torricelli, in the actual accomplishment of it. Far be it from me to offer to tear, with rash hand, the laurels from the immortal brow of Newton! Yet, let me permitted to observe, that when this great man discovered the doctrine of the attraction of gravitation, astronomy, geography, and navigation; mechanics, and all the mechanical arts, had been improved to such a pitch of advancement, the attention of philosophers was so earnestly turned towards the discovery of the true system of the universe, and the operations of mathematical calculation had been so much facilitated and improved, that the theory of gravitation, had it even escaped the genius of Newton, could not well have failed to arise to the meditations of some one or another of the philosophers, who were cotemporary with him. Reflecting upon these facts, we shall find it difficult to maintain, that even Newton soared to such an excessive height above the common level of the knowledge of his age, as many of his admirers seem to have imagined. In the more recent instance of the discovery of the true theory of chemistry, does the merit of that discovery rest with Lavoisier alone? No; Van Helmont, Boyle, Mayow, Hale, Priestley, Bergman, Scheele, Black, Cavendish, Baumé, Macquer, Bucquet, had, successively or collaterally, pursued chemical investigations, and traced out the general truths of this science, till it was almost as impossible that some one or another should not stumble on Lavoisier's discoveries, as that a number of persons should, in a dark night, wander about among frequent open pits, and yet none of them have the fortune to fall in. Such has ever been the case in regard to the grand discoveries in philosophy. Knew we but minutely the steps by which their authors were conducted to them, we should not fail to abate much from the fervour of that admiration with which we are at present disposed to regard those authors. Nay, more. I doubt not, but there has been a greater energy of genius exerted, and much more contributed towards the true advancement of science, by persons whose names are undistinguished in its annals; than by those on whom has been fondly lavished boundless praise. It is in philosophy as in war: the soldiers fight the battle, but the meed of victory is for the generals alone.

In poetry, the case is widely different.

The great poet can never derive from his predecessors more than a very little of that on which alone his fame can be permanently built. Melody, and variety of versification; a copious and happily expressive phraseology; taste to avoid false ornaments of wit and fancy; skill to adjust all the parts of a work into one whole; all these, the poet may, indeed, derive from the study of the works of his predecessors, but little else can this study confer. We easily distinguish what is merely the copy of a copy from that which is directly imitated from nature. We praise the great poet only in proportion as his images and sentiments are original as well as just and interesting. Of all the literary arts, poetry is the least benefited by the gradual progress of human knowledge. Its grand engines are continually disarmed by the overthrow of ignorance and superstition: and one poet after another still pre-occupies from his successors, one after another of the great provinces of nature, so as to excite the general sentiment; *Pereant qui nostra, ante nos, dixerunt*. If Virgil has imitated Homer; if Milton has borrowed largely from all poetical antiquity, sacred and profane, we are careful to strip them of all their borrowed feathers, whenever we come to estimate their poetical merits. What infinite pains has been taken to trace all the imitations and plagiarisms of the divine Shakespeare? We give poets credit solely for what each has himself actually caught from nature. We sometimes, as has been beautifully shewn by Dr. Hurd, suppose them imitators, when they are, in truth, entitled to the praise of originality. A poet cannot borrow, without being perceived to borrow. In philosophy we are apt, at all times, to praise him who imposes the key-stone, as if he had built the whole arch.

It is for these reasons, chiefly, that I think the truly great poet to be a more illustrious character than the great discoverer in philosophy.

H.

## MODERN PERU AND MEXICO.

### PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF PERU.

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[From "*El Mercurio Peruano*."] ]

THE first object which presents itself to the contemplation of the philosopher, in the history of the monuments of ancient Peru, is the delineation of the various dispositions and organization of its



its vast territory. In tracing with his pen, amid the spoils and ravages of time and of war, the degree of cultivation this famous nation had attained, when, without the help either of the Egyptians, the Phoenicians, or the Greeks, it established wise laws, and made, in certain points of view, great advances in the arts and sciences, he finds it indispensibly necessary to examine the soil on which the ruins, that are to guide and direct him in his researches, are placed. The grandeur of the works erected by the hand of man is not to be estimated solely by the sad remnants to which they are reduced: it is essential that the proportions of the land, which served them as a support, should also enter into the calculation. The canal which waters the most fertile valley, does not display the same magnificence in itself, nor manifest an equal effort and skill on the part of the artificer, as that which, running between formidable precipices, rises to the summit of the mountain, and pierces the deep cleft, which in magnitude equals its arm, or falls into the valley from between the brink and the declivity of lofty hills. On the other hand, as the qualities and circumstances of regions influence the genius and character of those by whom they are peopled, without the physical knowledge of Peru, it would be impossible to trace out the eminent advantages of its former or present inhabitants.

It is true that we gave a general idea of Peru\*, on the happy day when, in publishing our first Mercury, we made a gracious offering to the tutelar angel of these territories: but this is not what we are about to copy. We then confined ourselves chiefly to the plans which had been suggested, in dividing, peopling, and cultivating Peru, by the different views and interests of its glorious conquerors. We presented to our readers a prefatory introduction, a leisure composition, in which, noticing rapidly and in substance whatever this country owes to man, we prepared them for the elucidation of each of the parts contained in that valuable sketch of our political geography. We now follow a different course. At the moment while we are naming Peru, we banish from our view its inhabitants and its cities, and annihilate even the superb towers of opulent Lima. The plains which our forefathers laboured and fertilized disappear; and the delightful en-

virons of Rimac present no other ornament than a multitude of shrubs and green meadows, which, agitated by the gentle breeze, rival the undulations and murmurs of the Pacific Ocean as it washes its banks.

Having penetrated into the obscure ages which have long ceased to exist, in search of the fragments of the edifices of the Yncas, to complete the history of their monuments, we now fix our attention on those times when the human footstep had as yet left no print on the sands of this favoured region, when its fertile plains were still uncultivated. Nature alone appears, wrapt up in a mysterious silence. Her powerful hand is about to give the last perfection to the globe, and to support its equilibrium by forming two distinct worlds in one single continent. It would appear that after she had exercised herself on the burning sands of Africa, on the leafy and fragrant groves of Asia, and on the temperate and colder climates of Europe, she aimed at assembling together in Peru all the productions she had denied to the other three quarters, to repose there majestically, surrounded by each of them. Such and so great are the riches this admirable kingdom contains! In describing its physical geography, it will not be inexpedient to adopt certain divisions. We shall, in the first place, treat of the general design of the two worlds which compose the two principal parts of Peru --- of those two worlds which form the august temple of our mother and liberal benefactress. Their limits, their directions, their correspondencies; their respective advantages over the rest of the terraqueous globe; and their preponderance and influx in the equilibrium of this globe, are objects which, presenting themselves on a large scale, will lead and accustom us, without fatigue, to the detailed examination of whatever each of them in particular contains. O! that any one could possess the divine and energetic pencil of nature, to give to his portraits the colouring and delicacy with which *she* has beautified the original!

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eastern branches of the Cordillera of the Andes is terminated. Thus its greatest extension, which is to be measured in degrees of latitude, embraces a space of twenty-three degrees and an half, between Cape Palmar on the confines of Pasto, and Morro-Moreno on those of the kingdom of Chile. Chosen to be the throne of light in the southern hemisphere, it spreads precisely over the whole of the space which the sun declines from the centre of the sphere, to animate it by its benign influence. Its breadth, which we shall place between 297 and 310 degrees of longitude, the first meridian being fixed at the Peak of Teneriffe, varies according as the coasts are at a greater or smaller distance from the Cordillera or chain of mountains. From the line to the eighth degree there is a separation of about one hundred and twenty leagues; but from hence, insensibly as it were, gaining ground, its greatest distance to the eighteenth degree is reduced to seventy leagues only. By chusing a middle term between these two extremes, and allowing twenty leagues to the degree, the result gives to Peru a plane superficies of 44.650 square leagues\*.

The whole of this vast superficies serves as a basis to the great Cordillera of the Andes, which, separating majestically beneath the equator, and dividing itself into two branches, the one eastern and the other western, parallel to each other, and for the greater part to the southern coasts, proceeds on to the tropic of Capricorn. In its way, the eastern branch takes a bend towards the south east, and terminates in the plains. The western one penetrates into the kingdom of Chile†. The highest points of each of

\* The limits which we ascribe to Peru, and which are deduced from the contemplation of the equinoxes, the solstices, and the varieties of the soil and climates, agree with those established by the political demarcations executed by the Yncas, as we shall explain more fully when we shall proceed to treat of them.

† To elucidate this subject as much as possible, it is proper in this place to state that the part of South America comprehended between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn is divided, north and south, by three Cordilleras, or chains of mountains. First, that of Brazil, which, commencing about the equinoctial line, runs to the Sierras or mountains of Maldonado, in the river of LaPlata. Secondly, the eastern one of Peru, which, originating in the snow-clad mountains of Santa Martha, on the confines of

them are covered with a snow as ancient as the world; and their volcanoes, which vomit forth a perpetual fire in the region of frost and cold, present a terrific spectacle to the philosopher who contemplates them.

If the worth of countries were to be estimated by the greater or less extension they afford to population and to agriculture, the Royal Cordillera would diminish the value and estimation of Peru, since its eminences and declivities, far from augmenting the proportion of cultivable land which would be found at the bases of this chain of mountains, diminish them extremely‡: but, in return,

the northern sea, runs, as has been said, towards the Tropic, from whence it takes an inclined direction towards the south east, and terminates in the plains of the great Chaco. Thirdly, the western one, which proceeds from North America, passes the isthmus of Panama, and redoubles the whole of the southern coast to Cape Horn. Between the northern sea and the first Cordillera lies Brazil; between the first and second lie the great and lofty plains of the country of the Amazons; and in the line in which these plains terminate, the second Cordillera commences, as does also Peru, which is comprehended within this one and the third. The ancient Yncas gave to each of them the name of *Ritisuyu*, which signifies a *band of snow*: and as the four cardinal points, which they called *Tavantisuyu*, were denoted by the subjugated nations which they viewed towards them, that of the *Antis*, which is to the east of Cuzco, gave the name as well to the mountains which descend from the second Cordillera into the plains, as to this same Cordillera which precedes them.—We still preserve these titles, having corrupted the word *Antis*, into *Andes*, and afterwards applied the same term to the south Cordillera. We say that both these Cordilleras lie beneath the equator, since, notwithstanding in the province of Popayan they are already divided and parallel, their mountains are so low that at two degrees to the north they have not the fourth part of the elevation of those of the south. Hence it is that the climate is very different from that of high Peru.

‡ Taking it for granted that, in consequence of the parched and dry state of the declivities of the southern mountains, and of the insalubrity of the summits of the Cordillera, it would be impossible to people and cultivate them, we can venture to assert that, even if it were practicable to execute both, the *curvatures, declivities, and hollows of the mountains would not add one handful of useful soil to that which their bases would afford, if they did not exist*. This proposition, paradoxical as it may appear, is an incontestible truth, since all the trees which are planted on the convex superficies



it affords other advantages which are not only able to keep up the balance, but also to give a preponderance to the side of the territory. For the architecture of this Cordillera appears to be altogether distinct from that which nature displays in the organization of the rest of the globe; or, rather, it is its design and completion. Divided into two parts, it composes as many worlds, the one high, the other low, in which, as has already been said, is united whatever distinguishes Africa from Asia, and both of these conjointly from Europe.

The high world occupies the ground which separates the two above mentioned chains of mountains, whose summits are distant from each other, ten, twenty, and, in some instances, fifty leagues; it indeed happens that in some places they meet and unite, by the interposition of a third Cordillera which runs east and west. Such are those of Asuay and Moxanda in the kingdom of Quito\*, notwithstanding their soil, covered with verdure and foliage, is interrupted by innumerable heaths and deep clefts. They can alone be described by the words of a philosopher who had occasion to examine them. *In ascending, says he, the rude and terrific mountains which look towards the south sea, it cannot possibly occur to the human mind, that on their shoulders others of equal magnitude should rise, and that all of them should serve to shelter, in their common bosom, that happy country where nature, in her most bountiful mood, or rather, in her prodigality, has painted the image of terrestrial paradise†.*

The low world is situated, the chain of mountains being interposed, between the western branch and the ocean, which are distant from each other from ten to twenty leagues. It consists of a multitude of

superficies of a mountain have to stand perpendicularly to the horizon, and must consequently have, on the horizontal base, as many points of correspondence and support as they occupy in the mountain. It results from hence, that, the space which the plane affords being already filled up, nothing more can be planted or sown in all the unequal surfaces of the mountain by which it is occupied. It is equally demonstrable that a mountainous territory can contain no more houses or inhabitants than the base it occupies, supposing it levelled.

\* Father Amrich, in his complete history, in manuscript, of the missions to the Andes mountains, asserts, that there is another of these junctions in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros.

† Bouguer, figure de la Terre, p. 31.

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sloping plains, which, descending from this branch, from the line to Tumbes, terminate in immense forests, and advance from hence towards the borders of the ocean, as if with a design to limit its empire. The above plains are separated from each other by vallies, which, originating at the coast of the ocean with a breadth of from three to eight leagues, take an eastern direction, being bounded on the north and on the south by a series of hills, which, augmenting in proportion as they enter Sierra, divide the western chain, occasionally cross the subsequent space, intersect the eastern chain, and terminate in the plains of the country of the Amazons, preserving a great resemblance to their origin.\*

By this description it would appear, that the true direction of the Peruvian Alps is by no means north and south, as has been asserted, and that those who, upon this ground, have fancied they could overturn, by a single effort, the systems of Copernicus and Newton, have not paid a sufficient attention to this subject. Formed of an infinite series of high mountains, which run west and east, or in a contrary direction, between the South sea and the country of the Amazons, and rising to a prodigious height in the middle of their career, they

\* By the description we have just given, it appears that Peru is no other than two Cordilleras, which, by the declivities that unite them, form Sierra, and one of which, by its opposite sides, composes the mountains of the Andes, while the other, in a similar way, composes the coast. If the division of Peru be to be taken from the direction of the summits of the mountains, by which, according to the idea of Don Ulloa, in his American Notices, it is separated into the higher and lower worlds, the mountains belong exclusively to this plan of division. But if the distinctive characteristics be to be drawn from the qualities of the soil and climate, Peru should be divided into three parts, as has been done by Father Acofta, in his Natural History, page 175. These divisions are as follow: 1st. The mountains of the Andes. 2d. La Sierra. And 3d. The coast, or plains. Characteristics of the first; *constant rain, every where mountainous, the temperature warm.* Of the second, *regular seasons, meteors.* Of the third, *dryness, the temple of the spring.* Since the principal aim of divisions consists of order and perspicuity in the subject matter treated of, we shall endeavour to preserve both; by adopting the first division; and although, in describing the low world, we have confined ourselves to the bare mention of the coast, we shall, on a future opportunity, enter into a particular examination of the corresponding sections.

R

unite,

unite, and appear to the view to take a third course†. The delightful world we are about to sketch, would be obscured by the imperfect descriptions of our pen, if it had not been illustrated by the divinest poet of the age, to whose sublime genius the task was reserved.

*Felices nimium populi, queis prodiga tellus  
Fundit opes ad vota suas, queis contigit Æstas  
Æmula veris, Hyems sine frigore, nubibus aer  
Usque carens, nulloque solum foecundius imbre.\**

Certain philosophers have undertaken to erect to nature a temple worthy of her immensity—a temple in which, her productions being deposited, the bodies of all animated beings should be collected in the centre; and that in this tomb of corpses death should appear, to give life and vigour to art. Peru is her august temple, in which, without the necessity of the feeble decorations of the chisel and the pencil, without the necessity of viewing her sensible creatures humbled in the

† In the hypothesis of the motion of the earth and universal gravitation, the centrifugal force, augmented beneath the equator, should, to produce the mountains of the Andes, have given them a direction east and west, as is the case with the mountains of the Moon in Africa. Thus, did they in reality run north and south, the hypothesis would be overturned; but our new observations convince us of the contrary. The above-mentioned directions having been examined with the nicest attention, it appears that neither the particular series proceed precisely from east to west, nor the junction of them north and south. The latter declines to the south east, and the particular series decline in the same proportion, to the westward from west to south-west, and to the eastward from east to north-east. The reason of this is, that South America does not completely intersect the equator. Thus, if a line were to be drawn through its middle, longitudinally, it would form with the equinoctial line an angle of sixty degrees only, instead of ninety. To restore the directions of our cordilleras in such a way as that they should look precisely towards the cardinal points, it would be necessary that a comet, such as the one of which WHISTON dreamed, should make its appearance, should suddenly attach this continent to Cape Horn, and push it thirty degrees to the westward.

\* Vanier, *Praed.* pag. 117.

These lines may be thus freely translated:

“O happy people to whom the earth pours forth her stores at will; on whom providence has bestowed summers, the coolness of which emulate the spring; winters without cold; a cloudless firmament; and a soil highly fertile without showers.

dismal array of the sepulchre, she displays herself living, and in all her splendor. The high world is the principal nave: its flooring, superior in elevation to Olympus, Pindus, Imaus, or the Pyrenean mountains, supports a magnificent facade looking towards the north, and crowned by the celestial equator. The edifice, which terminates beneath the tropic of Capricorn, is crowned at the meridian by another arch of equal elegance. *Corazon, Illigniza, Chimborazo, Collanes, Vilcanota, Illimani, Condorcma, and Tacora*, are the columns by which it is supported. *Antisara, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, Pichincha, Ambato, Quimsitakar, and Cheke-Putina*, are so many inextinguishable lamps, which, covered by a thick vapour, perpetuate unceasingly the worship of the Deity.

[To be concluded in our next.]

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

Description of the *Sarique* (Virginian Opossum, of Pennant) lately brought alive into France, by Cit. Rouelle, being an extract of a letter written by him to Cit. Toscan, Keeper of the National Museum of Natural History.

THE *Sarique*, or Opossum of the Americans, is found in most of the woody and warm parts of that Continent. Its hair is brown, and white at the tips: the tail is rather long, naked, and resembling that of the rat: its ears are open, rounded, very thin, and bordered with a light brown edge. It is a silent animal, sleeping during the day and coming forth from its retreat only towards the close of evening; it seeks its prey in the night, returning at day-break to its hole, which is generally dug under the roots of some great tree, and well lined with grass or moss. They dwell generally in pairs, but some males lead a solitary life. Fruits of various kinds constitute its principal food, and it will eagerly devour the eggs and young of birds. Its flesh is reckoned excellent eating, and vast numbers are annually destroyed by the natives and wild quadrupeds: being very ill provided for defence, and running but slowly, as soon as it is pursued it ascends a tree, and fixing itself by its prehensile tail on one of the topmost and slenderest branches, it remains suspended with the head downwards till the pursuit has ceased: the Indians, however, climb the tree, and breaking the bough to which the Opossum has fixed itself, the animal falls to the ground and is seized by the dogs in waiting below. It brings forth from four to twelve young, without which fertility, the species would soon be annihilated by its numerous enemies.



## ORIGINAL POETRY.

To MR. ARTHUR AIKIN, on taking Leave of  
him at DUNKELD, in PERTHSHIRE, after  
a Pedestrian Tour.

BY MR. DYER.

AIKIN, there breathes in friendship what  
beguiles  
The heavy hours, when dark distended clouds  
Burst o'er the head in torrents, or high hea-  
ven  
Rolls muttering deep-mouth'd thunder, and  
from far  
The forked lightning darts athwart the sky,  
Quick travelling down to th' eye with daz-  
zling rays:  
Then, darkness all around, how sweet the voice  
Of friend! In converse kind there dwells a  
charm,  
That wakes a smile, and mocks the found-  
ing storm.  
Nor less, when 'mid the barren dreary heath  
The traveller strays, where scarce a heath-  
flower blooms  
Yellow, or purple, as where Pentland lifts  
His ridge, or spread the poor unthrifty plains  
Of Cardigan, (where Pity's eye surveys  
Rude heaps of lime and stone, which industry  
But mock, and scarce a hedge-row deigns to  
smile,  
Save the poor furze;---) or toiling when he  
climbs  
Snowdon or hoar Plinlimmon's craggy fides,  
Brecnoc, or Grampian summits:---Who sur-  
veys  
Nature's grand scenery, may not always hope  
To view the cultur'd garden, or the lawn  
Of verdure softly smooth, or daisied vale:  
Nor always may he meet the wilder charms  
Of brighter picturesque; nor gaze entranced  
The lake, whose fair expanse, like mirror  
clear,  
What smiles upon the bank, of bush, or tree,  
And heaven's blue vault, reflects; for na-  
ture's tints,  
Various as bold, display no common tone.  
She, skilful painter, from the wide extremes  
Of rough and smooth, of light and shade,  
effects  
The clair obscure, the glory of her work.  
Oh! ye who court the silent, calm retreats  
Of contemplation, and who most prefer  
The solitary walk, as suiting best  
Their views, who sigh to pierce the secret  
haunts  
Of nature, marking her vagaries strange,  
And bold, and unrestrained as she, to muse  
The free, the rapturous lay; still pace along  
Your lonely way; and be your musings sweet!  
Friendship has too its charms: for kindred  
minds,  
Reflecting thought for thought, like travel-  
lers,  
Bring each to each some unknown treasures  
home.  
Whether embosom'd deep in ocean's flood,

Or scaling high the cliff, or piercing deep  
The secret mine, or silver-winding stream  
Skimming in wanton vessel, or with staff,  
Like jolly pilgrim, pacing with slow step  
The pathless muir, where the short windle-  
stray

Of silvery brown, dispersed with many a knob  
And green tall rush, obstruct the doubtful  
foot;

Converse is doubly sweet---and such, my  
friend,

We have enjoyed; but now agree to take  
A long farewell: and thus through human  
life;

For what is human life? a day's short journey,  
With changes fraught;---now up the wond'rous  
height

Hope climbs, and wistful views, and views  
again

The lengthening prospect---calls the prospect  
fair;---

Now, like the lightsome kid, o'er verdant  
lawn

She springs; then, 'midst the solitary waste  
Sings chearful, though no voice she hears  
around,

Save the rude north-east, or the querulous  
brook,

Or screaming eagle: then rude ocean heaves,  
Ocean of griefs and cares, the boisterous wave,  
Till, prison'd round, she sickens. Oh! my  
friend,

Sweet then is converse; for to man 'tis given  
To cheer the soul with converse: nobler man  
Nature has diff'renced from the speechless  
brute

By voice, by reason:---how he rises high,  
Proudly prospective! How he looks around,  
With nobler front, and soul-inspiring joy!

But, Aikin, now we part; tho' scene so  
sweet

Might tempt us still to extend our social walk.  
DUNKELD, oh! lov'd retreat, embosom'd deep  
In boldest rocks, and woods, that graceful  
clothe

The mountain side, beside whose smiling cots  
Rolls his pellucid stream the sprightly Tay,  
Scotia's divider stream, descending quick,  
Meand'ring wide, Braidalbin's silver lake,  
Fast hastening to the Frith: Here browner  
elms,

The greener pine, and larch of paler hue  
Spread their most wanton branches: every  
tree

A language borrows, as proclaiming thee,  
DUNKELD, its favourite sweetest residence.

Enchanting scene! farewell---So blest a spot  
Might well allure the priest of ancient time;  
(For prudent well he knew to choose the  
soil

Of fairest, sweetest promise, as most apt  
For holy musings) well might it allure,  
To raise his temple here: and still appears  
The

The faintest abbey, whose time-mouldered  
walls  
Bring to the memory the fair Gothic haunts  
Of Tintern, Monmouth's fair sequester'd  
ruin,  
Near which Wye pours the wild romantic  
flood.

Low sunk in earth the gates! and round  
the stones

The shining ivy twines its wanton arms  
In close embrace; and through the windows  
howl

Rude winds, and no fair fretted roof is seen,  
Heav'n's arch its only roof,—and pavement  
none

Save the green grass, with here and there  
between

The moss clad monument, these still an-  
nounce

Who liv'd, and—sleep, and wake to sleep no  
more.

The priest no more here chaunts, as measur-  
ing out

The hour, his matin and his ev'ning song,  
Though still a portion of the stately dome  
The Presbyter has claimed, and here he pours  
The fervent prayer, thankful in happier hour  
That popery sleeps;—and thus turns strangely  
round

The world, and thus to contemplation's eye  
Appears to play the wanton, fickle game.

But ere we part, my friend, let us ascend  
Yon stately mountain, and trace back our  
course,

Gentle th' ascent, and many a grateful herb  
Has nature scatter'd round with skilful hand.  
The modest heath-flower here its purple tints  
Displays, and broom its yellow splendours;  
here

The fern spreads broad, and here the juniper  
Puts forth its berry, by the prickly green  
Guarded, and many a flower of rarer hue  
With her own hand she waters:—pleasing  
heights!

Now we have gain'd the mountains sacred  
brow!

How glows the landscape! For no sha-  
dowing cloud

Obstructs the sight: How heav'n's own va-  
rying hues

Shine on the face of nature! Mount on mount  
Here climbs, and there the lessening hills re-  
tire!

The towering wood, where trees innumerable  
spread,

Shrinks to the slender copse, while stately Tay  
Seems a poor streamlet to the astonish'd sight!  
How many a day's long journey now appears  
To th' eye, quick traveller, a short sum-  
mers walk!

As fades a series of long wasting cares,  
When joy mounts high, and distance veils  
the scene.

Now pleas'd each roves a lonely traveller.  
For need not seem the solitary path  
Or sad, or irksome:—for what voice so sweet

As nature's songsters! And what scene so gay  
As the still changing, still delightful change  
Of hill and dale, and deep romantic glen,  
Quick-gliding stream, and ever babbling  
brook!

And, oh! what sound so sweet as western gales  
Kissing the trembling trees! And fancy can  
Wake sounds still sweeter, can create new  
scenes,

Fresh, gay, ambrosial, such as purer sense  
Of museful bard sees, hears, and grows in-  
spir'd.

There are t' whom humbler walks have  
charms: their feet

Can visit the close cot, where poverty  
Sits patient, and where industry retired  
From daily toil, drinks in the poisoned air.  
Nor need they scorn to tread the dark retreat  
Of prison, and point out to Britain's sons  
What may demand redress: subjects like these  
Softens the heart: nor shall the humble muse  
Blush at these themes, though now perchance  
compell'd

To different musings:—there she learnt to  
scorn

The low disdains of contumely, there caught  
The fire of indignation, there the glow  
Of mercy, and to mercy tunes her lyre.

Ye generous rich, for 'mid the numerous  
tribe

Of gold-gorg'd wealthy, Britain boasts her few  
Of rich, and generous, scorn not to contrive  
How best to house the labourer,\* let him taste  
The sweets of cleanliness, and know to breathe  
Pure air; nor let him tremble at th' approach  
Of every wind that rides the pelting storm.  
He, for your luxuries labours, he to you  
Like the poor patient ox, and gentle sheep,  
Raiment and food supplies: ah! say, shall he  
Meet nothing but contempt, and low neglect?  
Who deems his fellow mean, for man's his  
fellow,

Himself is mean---is worthless---a mere no-  
thing,

And though he force the poor's man's out-  
ward worship

Knee-bent to th' earth, shall have his heart's  
contempt.

My friend, be thine to rove no fruitless path  
For science guides thee, and thyself hast rais'd  
Fair hope†, and pointing thee to rural haunts  
And pleasing themes, thy parent leads the way.

\* To those who have visited the wretched  
unhealthy hovels in the Highlands of Scot-  
land, and in Ireland, it cannot be deemed  
unseasonable to recommend an attention to  
the more decent accommodation of the cot-  
ters, or cottagers. Men of fortune, who in  
future may build on their estates habita-  
tions for their poor tenants, would do well to  
study a most interesting publication entitled,  
“*Heights and Elevations for Cottages*,” by Wood.

† See a *Journal of a Tour through North  
Wales and part of Shropshire, with Observa-  
tions on Mineralogy, and other branches of  
Natural History*, by Arthur Aikin.

The



The months, with all their songs, and fruits  
and flow'rs,  
Vapours, and fullen clouds, and frosts, and  
snows,  
In ceaseless change, to Britain's studious  
youth,  
Well he describes; and Britain's studious  
youth  
Shall bless his toils--- nor less with *EV'NING  
TALES*,†  
With critic rules, and soft poetic lays,  
Moulds tender hearts, than with a modest  
skill

To art and science lifts the manly breast.  
Nature's fair walks invite the various mind  
Of man, who all around, beneath, above,  
Views what may fire the genius, to pursue  
Studies diverse, yet useful, which unite,  
Like the rich hues, whose fair varieties  
Each into other melting, all conspire  
To crown with one grand arch the lofty  
heav'n;

Or, like the many-darting rays of light,  
Which quick converge, and form one lustrous  
point.

Thy task is toil and patience to survey\*  
The form, position, and proportions due  
Of mountains, and their natures thence de-  
duce.

Hence shall determine well the distant eye,  
What treasures sleep within, or slates or lime,  
Granites, or porph'ries, nor shall vain ascent  
Thy feet beguile; to thee research shall bring  
Its pleasures due, to others profit bring.

'Twas thus, where circled in immortal snow,  
Alps rear their tow'ring summits, Saussure†  
rais'd

His fam'd high monument; nor less shalt thou  
On Scotia's barren rocks, though not to thee  
Those rocks shall long prove barren, thou  
shalt gain

From Scotland's sons, the meed of fair renown.

*To the MEMORY of Miss K.*

O She was fair as lilies of the vale!  
Her voice was heavenly! on her faded  
cheek,  
'With racking pain and lengthened sickness  
pale,  
Sat calm-eyed faith and patience ever  
meek.  
Domestic love would watch the livelong day,  
Smoothing her sleepless pillow, she, the  
while,  
In thankful silence wore the hours away,  
Reviving hope with many a tender smile.

† *Calendar of Nature.* "The Use of Na-  
tural History in Poetry," and "Evenings at  
Home," &c. by Dr. Aikin.

\* The leading object of Mr. A.'s Tour in-  
to Scotland, was a mineralogy survey of the  
country.

† A celebrated Mineralogist, Author of a  
work entitled, "*Voyage dans les Alps.*"

And when she took her last, her long fare-  
well,

No death-bed terrors on her spirit hung;  
But dying kisses from her cold lips fell,  
And eager blessings falter'd on her  
tongue.

Think not her angel form shall sleep in dust!  
It lives enshrined in ev'ry kindred soul  
Till heaven's last trumpet wake the slumb-  
ring just,

And friends no more shall part, while  
countless ages roll. L. A.

SONNET.

AS, when the desolating storm is past,  
The sun relumes the darken'd face of  
day,

Each timid flower that shrunk before the  
blast,

Spreads its sweet bosom to the cheering rays:

Bright and more bright its tints reviving  
glow;

Its beauteous petals catch the genial gale,  
O'er its soft breast enamour'd Zephyrs blow,  
And bear new fragrance through the smil-  
ing vale:

Thus, dearest Laura, at thy blest return,  
Thy lover's wither'd peace shall bloom  
again;

These eyes shall cease to weep, this heart to  
mourn,

If love and steadfast truth reward my pain.  
While love and spotless purity are thine,  
The bliss of angels cannot rival mine.

SONNET

TO AN INFANT.

SNOW drop of love! sweet image of thy  
fire,

Whose eager lips a father's feelings speak,  
Whose glowing orbs disclose affection's fire;  
Pleas'd as I gaze upon thy lovely cheek,

And kiss thy ruby lips, and shake thine hand,  
Dim'd are mine eyes with sympathy's big  
tears;

For ah! methinks I see Fate's fleshless band  
Weaving around thine head the distant  
years,

Inwrought with sighs, and stor'd with many a  
groan:

Nay, why that smile? Prediction's dreams  
are flown.

Go, lovely rose-bud! to the wide world go,  
Ope to the sun-beams of parental love;

And never, never may thy bosom prove  
One pang of mental grief, one hour of human  
woe.

ROTHERHITHE,

JOSEPH JACKSON.

ORIGINAL

# ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[In our next Number we propose to commence an extensive series of interesting articles, under the head of WALPOLIANA, being a collection of original Bon-mots, Anecdotes, &c. by Horace Walpole, late Earl of Orford; taken from his MSS. notes, and from numerous conversations; with Extracts from many of his unpublished Letters. This valuable article will be furnished by a literary Gentleman, who was honoured with the Earl's intimate acquaintance for fifteen years, from 1782 to his death.]

## GOLDONI, THE MODERN ITALIAN DRAMATIST.

(Communicated by Mr. Damiani.)

**C**HARLES Goldoni was born at Venice, in the year 1707. He gave early indications of his humourous character, as well as his invincible propensity to those studies, which have rendered his name immortal. His father, perceiving that the darling amusement of his son was dramatic performances, had a small theatre erected in his own house, in which Goldoni, while yet an infant, amused himself, with three or four of his companions, by acting comedies. Before he was sent to school, his genius prompted him to become an author. In the seventh and eighth years of his age, ere he had scarcely learned to read correctly, all his time was devoted to the perusing comic writers, among whom was *Cicognini*, a Florentine, little known in the dramatic commonwealth. After having well studied these, he ventured to sketch out the plan of a comedy, which needed more than one eye-witness of the greatest probity, to verify its being the production of a child.

After having finished his grammatical studies at Venice, and his rhetorical studies at the Jesuit's College in Perugia, he was sent to a boarding-school at Rimini, to study philosophy. The impulse of nature, however, superseded with him the study of Aristotle's works, so much in vogue in those times. He frequented the theatres with uncommon curiosity; and passing gradually from the pit to the stage, entered into a familiar acquaintance with the actors. When the season of comic performances was over, and the actors were to remove to Chiozza, young Goldoni made his escape in their company. This was the first fault he committed, which, according to his own confession, drew a great many others after it. His father had intended him to be a physician, like himself: the young man, however, was wholly averse to the study. He proposed afterwards to make him an

advocate, and sent him to be a practitioner in Modena. An horrid ceremony of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, at which he was present, inspired him with a melancholy turn, and he determined to become a Capuchin. His father, perceiving the whimsical inconstant humour of his son, feigned to second this proposal, and promised to go and present him to the guardian of the Capuchins in Venice, in the hope that after some stay in that extensive and merry city, his melancholy fit would cease. The scheme succeeded; for the young man, indulging in all the fashionable dissipation of the place, was cured of his foolish resolution. It was however necessary for him to be settled in some employment, and he was prevailed upon by his mother, after the death of his father, to exercise the profession of a lawyer in Venice. By a sudden reverse of fortune he was compelled to quit at once both the bar and Venice. He then went to Milan, where he was employed by the resident of Venice in the capacity of secretary, where becoming acquainted with the manager of the theatre, he wrote a farce, entitled, *Il Gondoliere Veneziano*, the Venetian Gondolier; which was the first comic production of his that was performed and printed. Some time after, Goldoni broke with the Venetian resident, and removed to Verona. There was in this place, at that time, the company of comedians of the theatre of St. Samuel of Venice, and among them the famous actor *Cofali*, an old acquaintance of Goldoni, who introduced him to the manager. He began therefore to work for the theatre, and became insensibly united to the company, for which he composed several pieces. Having removed along with them to Genoa, he was for the first time seized with an ardent passion for a lady, who soon afterwards became his wife. He returned with the company to Venice, where he displayed, for the first time, the powers of his genius, and executed his plan of reforming the Italian stage. He wrote the *Momolo*, *Courtisan*, the *Squanderer*, and other pieces,



ces, which obtained universal admiration. Feeling a strong inclination to reside some time in Tuscany, he repaired to Florence and Pisa, where he wrote *The Footman of two Masters*, and, *The Son of Harlequin lost and found again*. He returned to Venice, and set about executing more and more his favourite scheme of reform. He was now attached to the theatre of S. Angelo, and employed himself in writing both for the company, and for his own purposes. The constant toils he underwent in these engagements impaired his health. He wrote, in the course of twelve months, sixteen new comedies, besides forty-two pieces for the theatre; among these many are considered as the best of his productions. The first edition of his works was published in 1753, in 10 vols. 8vo. As he wrote afterwards a great number of new pieces for the theatre of S. Luca, a separate edition of these was published, under the title of *The New Comic Theatre*: among these was the *Terence*, called by the author his *favourite*, and judged to be the master piece of his works. He made another journey to Parma, on the invitation of Duke Philip, and from thence he passed to Rome. He had composed 59 other pieces so late as the year 1761, five of which were designed for the particular use of Marque Albergati Capacelli, and consequently adapted to the theatre of a private company. Here ends the literary life of Goldoni in Italy. Through the channel of the French ambassador in Venice, he had received a letter from Mr. Zenuzzi, the first actor in the Italian theatre at Paris, containing a proposal for an engagement of two years in that city. He accordingly repaired to Paris, where he found a select and numerous company of excellent performers in the Italian theatre. They were, however, chargeable with the same faults which he had corrected in Italy; and the French supported, and even applauded in the Italians, what they would have reprobated on their own stage. Goldoni wished to extend, even to that country, his plan of reformation, without considering the extreme difficulty of the undertaking. Scurrilities and jests, which are ever accompanied by actions, gestures, and motions, are the same in all countries, and almost perfectly understood even in a foreign tongue: while the beauties of sentiment and dialogue, and other things which lead to the understanding of characters and intrigues, require a familiar acquaintance with the

tongue of the writer. The first attempt of Goldoni towards his wished-for reform, was the piece called *The Father for Love*; and its bad success was a sufficient warning to him to desist from his undertaking. He continued, during the remainder of his engagement, to produce pieces agreeable to the general taste, and published twenty-four comedies; among which *The Love of Zelinda and Lindor* is reputed the best. The term of two years being expired, Goldoni was preparing to return to Italy, when a lady, reader to the dauphiness, mother to the late king, introduced him at court, in the capacity of Italian master to the princesses, aunts to the king. He did not live in the court, but resorted there, at each summons, in a post-chaise, sent to him for the purpose. These journeys were the cause of a disorder in the eyes, which afflicted him the rest of his life; for being accustomed to read while in the chaise, he lost his sight on a sudden, and in spite of the most potent remedies, could never afterwards recover it entirely. For about six months lodgings were provided him in the chateau of Versailles. The death, however, of the dauphin, changed the face of affairs. Goldoni lost his lodgings, and only, at the end of three years, received a bounty of 100 louis in a gold box, and the grant of a pension of four thousand livres a year. This settlement would not have been sufficient for him, if he had not gained, by other means, farther sums. He wrote now and then comedies for the theatres of Italy and Portugal; and, during these occupations, was desirous to shew to the French that he merited a high rank among their dramatic writers. For this purpose, he neglected nothing which could be of use to render himself master of the French language. He heard, spoke, and conversed so much in it, that, in his 62d year, he ventured to write a comedy in French, and to have it represented in the court theatre, on the occasion of the marriage of the king. This piece was the *Bourru Bienfaisant*; and it met with so great success, that the author received a bounty of 150 louis from the king, another gratification from the performers, and considerable sums from the booksellers who published it. He published, soon after, another comedy in French, called *L'Avaré Fastueux*. After the death of Louis XV. Goldoni was appointed Italian teacher to the princess Clotilde, the present princess of Piedmont; and after her marriage he attend-



ed the late unfortunate princess Elizabeth in the same capacity. The approach of old age obliged him to quit Versailles, and to live in Paris, the air of which, less sharp, was better adapted to his constitution. The last work of Goldoni was *The Volponi*, written after his retirement from court, from which time he had a lasting adieu to writing. Unfortunately for him, he lived to see his pensions cut off at the revolution, like others, and he spent his last days in poverty and distress. He died in 1792, at a crisis when, according to the expression of a deputy in the Convention, the French nation was ready to repay him every debt of gratitude. Goldoni is on a par with the greatest comic poets of modern times, with regard to dramatic talents, and is thought superior to them all with regard to the fertility of his genius. His works were printed at Leghorn in 1788---91, in 31 vols. 8vo. He has been generally called the Moliere of Italy, and Voltaire, in one of his letters to Marquis Albergati, styles him, *The Painter of Nature*. Goldoni is one of those authors whose writings will be relished in the most remote countries, and by the latest posterity. His profound knowledge of the human heart, his extensive description of the vices and virtues of men, in all ages and stations, will justify my concluding this imperfect eulogy with applying to him the following lines of Horace:

Aequæ pauperibus prodest, locupletibus æque:

Aequæ neglectum pueris, senibusque nonnebit.

#### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

*To the Life of the late John Wilkes, Esq. Chamberlain of the City of London, Alderman of Farringdon Without, F. R. S. &c.*

**M**R. John Wilkes was born in London. He was the eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Wilkes, and has been supposed, from no better authority perhaps than the name, to have been descended, by the father's side, from Colonel Wilkes, a man of some celebrity during the civil wars, who sided with the parliament against Charles I. His brother Israel is said to be still alive, and to reside at New York.

His mother was a dissenter, and he himself is reported to have been educated in dissenting principles, both civil and religious; certain it is, that from the time of his first launching into public life, he

uniformly professed himself attached to the cause of freedom. His address to the electors of Berwick, for which place he became a candidate in 1754, breathes a noble spirit of independence, and confutes the calumnies of those, who, adverting to his conduct at a later period, considered him as a patriot by accident, and more attached to his own interests, than the cause of his country.

He received a considerable part of his education abroad, at Leyden or Utrecht; and a decisive proof of the reputation he had acquired at that period, was given by that eminent metaphysician, Mr. Andrew Baxter, who dedicated to Mr. Wilkes the "*Appendix of his Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*." In this dedication, Mr. Baxter speaks of a philosophical conversation which passed between them in the Capuchin's garden at Spa, in the summer of 1745. Baxter was long a resident at Utrecht, as tutor to some young men of rank studying at that university. He continued his correspondence with Mr. Wilkes; and addressed to him a very friendly and affectionate letter during his last illness in 1750.

Soon after finishing his education, Mr. Wilkes returned to England, and married Miss Mead, a lady of considerable fortune; she however was not the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead. That physician was twice married; but of the two daughters who survived him, one became the wife of Dr. Wilnot, the other of Dr. Nicholls. Mrs. Wilkes was of a family enriched by trade, and said to have been related to this eminent practitioner.

By this lady, from whom he afterwards separated, Mr. Wilkes had an amiable and accomplished daughter, who is still alive, and between whom and himself there existed the most cordial regard; a warm paternal affection on his part, and unbounded duty and attachment on hers. During all his political struggles, and personal afflictions, her care and attention were uniform and undiminished, and he has recorded her filial piety, in an inscription at his cottage in the Isle of Wight.

The personal bravery of Mr. W. was unquestionable; in addition to his duel with Mr. Martin, mentioned in the last Monthly Magazine, he fought another with Lord Talbot, and conducted himself in both with great spirit.

The severity of reprehension with which he treated the Scotch nation, begat him many enemies among the natives of the



the northern parts of the island; Dunn, who seems to have been a maniac, wished to bereave him of his life by assassination, and Forbes, an officer, by single combat. When his papers were seized, a letter from his friend, Earl Temple, was found, in which the bitterness of his enmity to the North Britons was censured.

This same nobleman supported Mr. W. during his contest with government, in a manner highly honourable to himself. His counsel and his purse, on this occasion, were equally at the service of the public. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) deserted him, but he remained firm; and it is to Lord Temple that we are in a great measure indebted for the abolition of *general warrants*. Mr. W. has the sole merit, by a vigorous and uniform perseverance, of procuring the odious decision respecting the Middlesex election, to be rescinded from the journals of the house of commons.

Unfortunately for both parties, an unlucky dispute took place between the Rev. Mr. Horne, (now John Horne Tooke, Esq.) and Mr. Wilkes; and the former soon after asserted, "that Mr. Wilkes did commission Mr. Robert Walpole to solicit for him a pension of *one thousand pounds* on the Irish establishment for *thirty years*." The apparent extravagance of the demand, and the seeming apostacy implied by the application, appeared at that time of day such, as to render the whole charge almost incredible; since that period, however, we have witnessed, almost without surprise, a man of great talents indeed, but who had neither suffered persecution nor imprisonment in the public cause, receive no less than three pensions, two † for three lives, of 1160l. and 1340l.; and a third for two lives, of 1200l. per ann. under the title of *remuneration*! Junius calls this period of Mr. W's life, "a moment of despair."

Mr. Wilkes, who was a high-bred man, and professed elegant and engaging manners, was intimate with many distinguished persons; and on the trial of Mr. Tooke, sat on the bench, and conversed very familiarly with Earl Mansfield, whose character as a judge he had treated

with no common degree of severity. This was deemed inconsistent at least, and was animadverted upon accordingly with much warmth by Mr. T.

He was naturally attached to men of talents, and cultivated their society and conversation. He himself was an author, and some of his letters are written with great spirit and animation. It is greatly to be lamented, that his history of England, from the revolution to the elevation of the Brunswick line, was never completed; the truth is, however, that a continuance of pecuniary distress could alone have induced him to proceed in so laborious an undertaking; for, notwithstanding his frequent appearance on the public stage, he was naturally indolent, and his studies were always desultory.

Although he had resided for a considerable time in France, Mr. W. was, strictly speaking, an *Anti-Gallican*; and carried his patriotism, or prejudice (for on this subject there will be different opinions) so far, as to object to French wines at the city feasts.

He died in the 71st year of his age, having been born October 17, 1727, O. S. His body was interred in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, South Audley-street. Eight labouring men, dressed in new black clothes, in consequence of an intimation during his life, conveyed his corpse to the place of interment, and he is said to have directed a tablet to be erected to his memory, with an inscription implying that he was "*A Friend to Liberty*."

In mentioning Mr. W's political principles some discrimination is necessary. He does not appear to have considered liberty in the *abstract*, but to have bottomed all his notions on the practical benefits arising from the revolution. In short, he was a whig of the *old school*.

It is much to his honour, that on some occasions he demanded the instructions of his constituents, and on all, professed a determination to obey them: it would also be injustice to omit, that the rumours relative to the immense fortune he left behind him, are entirely groundless. After satisfying a variety of bequests, Miss WILKES, the residuary legatee, will have but a very small sum to receive: luckily, however, she is abundantly provided for, as she enjoys a large income from her mother's family.

\* See "*Junius's Letters*," 8vo. ed. Letter LIII. dated July 31, 1771, p. 288.

† These are said to have been sold for 37,000l.

## FROM MY PORT-FOLIO,

## A TRIPLET OF SIMILITUDES.

(Communicated.)

## I.

**I**N act 4. scene I. of "*Measure for Measure*," Shakspeare has inserted the first stanza of a very beautiful sonnet, which Mr. Malone has published entire in "*The Passionate Pilgrim*." (See Malone's Shakspeare, vol. x. p. 340.) The sonnet is well known, but it takes little room, and had better be transcribed for the more easy comparison of it with some lyric lines of Gallus, a poet of the Augustan age.

Take, oh take those lips away,  
That so sweetly were forsworn;  
And those eyes, the break of day,  
Lights that do mislead the morn;  
But my kisses bring again,  
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain.  
Hide, oh, hide those hills of snow,  
Which thy frozen bosom bears,  
On whose tops the pinks that grow  
Are of those that April wears:  
But first set my poor heart free,  
Bound in those icy chains by thee.

In an edition of Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and the fragments of Gallus, published at Venice about two hundred years ago, in 1553, are the following lines, to which is prefixed this caution: "*Sequens Lyricum quia à plerisque Cor. Gallo attribuitur, hic adijcere libuit.*"

Lidia bella puella, candida,  
Quæ bene superas lac, et liliū,  
Albamq; simul rosam rubidam,  
Aut expositum ebur Indicum.  
Pande puella, pande capillulos  
Flavos, lucentes ut aurum nitidum.  
Pande puella collum candidum,  
Productum bene candidis humeris.  
Pande puella stellatos oculos,  
Flexaq; super nigra cilia.  
Pande puella genas roseas,  
Persusas rubro purpuræ Tyriæ.  
Porrige labra, labra corallina,  
Da columbatim mitia basia:  
Sugis amentis partem animi:  
Cor mihi penetrant hæc tua basia.  
Quid mihi sugis vivum sanguinem?  
Conde papillas, conde gemipomas,  
Compresso lacte quæ modò pullulant.  
Sinus expansa profert cinnama:  
Vndique surgunt ex te deliciae.  
Conde papillas, quæ me fauciant  
Candere, et luvu nivei pectoris.  
Sæva non cernis quod ego languco?  
Sic me destituis iam semimortuum?

## II.

When Milton wrote the morning hymn of Adam and Eve, (see "*Paradise Lost*," book v. line 153,) beginning, "These are thy glorious works, &c." he seems to have had in view that sublime canticle in the morning service of the church of England, beginning with, "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord: praise him and magnify him for ever." Any one who will take the trouble of comparing the passages will be struck with their similitude.

## III.

The signs of love which Mrs. Barbauld has enumerated in her beautiful little song, "Come here, fond youth, whoever thou be," &c. if they are not an imitation of Shakspeare, at least very strongly remind us of the dialogue between Silvius, Phebe, Rosalind, and Orlando, in act 5, scene II. of "*As you like it*." The passage begins, "Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love."

## KING JAMES THE SIXTH'S COUNTER-BLAST TO TOBACCO.

(Communicated.)

**T**HE use of TOBACCO had been introduced into England, I think by Sir Walter Raleigh, not long before James's accession to the English throne. James hating Raleigh, and probably disliking the smell of TOBACCO, resolved to write this herb out of fashion, since he could not otherwise persuade his courtiers to forbear the use of it. For this end he composed that precious morsel of wisdom and eloquence, his COUNTER-BLAST TO TOBACCO.

In this treatise he inveighs against TOBACCO; as having been borrowed from a savage people, from whom had been also caught the infection of an obscene and peculiarly loathsome disease; as tending rather to dry and heat the brain in a degree prejudicial to health, than merely, as was supposed, to evaporate its excess of moisture; as owing its general reception merely to the caprice of fashion, and to the weakness of those silly-minded people who are ever apt to think any thing good that is new and strange; as never having effected any cures of disease, that could be undeniably ascribed to it alone; as being an article of vain luxury, the use of which was pernicious to manly virtue, as being in its



its use utterly inconsistent with all decency and cleanliness.

There is something ludicrous and strangely incongruous in the idea of a great monarch publishing a philippic against so trivial a thing as TOBACCO. But James's intentions were, in this instance, certainly good; and his arguments are far from bad. Where he only musters prejudice against prejudice, the king's prejudices appear to be more nearly allied to sound reason than those which he strives to explode. The truth is, that TOBACCO had been suddenly received into excessive and universal use, with such a fond ascription to it, of imaginary virtues, as could not but disgust the wise; and that James, although probably wrong in denying all virtues to this herb, was certainly right in opposing the notion of its being an incomparable panacea. His majesty's style is, in this little piece, sufficiently correct, lively, and flowing: there is a vein of good sense, wit, and eloquence, which runs through the whole; but, there is, likewise---to use a miner's term---a gangue of absurdities: and James seems, as it were, in every sentence, to say to his readers, "*How wonderfully wise and condescending I be!*"

He incidentally introduces some curious facts, and several diverting expressions. He relates that it was common for young ladies to entertain their lovers with a pipe of TOBACCO. Some gentlemen of his court, he tells us, were accustomed to waste no less than three or four hundred pounds a year, upon this single luxury. He says too, that it was used as a powerful aphrodisiac. He particularly deplores the case of delicate, wholesome, clean-complexioned wives, whose husbands were not ashamed to pollute them with the perpetual, stinking torment of TOBACCO-smoke. The concluding sentence of this discourse, is certainly a laughable one. The use of TOBACCO, says he, is---"*a custom loathsome to the eye, hateful to the nose, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrid Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless!*"

#### A BIBLICAL FRAGMENT.

AMONG the literary curiosities of the day, may be placed the discovery of a fragment of the first book of Maccabees, which does not appear in the rabbinic translation, and which is now only found in some Jewish book of pray-

ers. PROFESSOR LICHTENSTEIN, of Hamburg, pointed it out to Mr. HERBERT CROFT, who, unfortunately for English literature, is, with his dictionary, at that place. I shall transcribe the passage in question, for the sake of an observation which it will produce.

"And Antiochus said to his generals, do you not know, and are you not informed, that the people of the Jews, which are in Jerusalem amongst us,---they do not fear our religion, nor observe our customs, nor approach to them; and they neglect the laws of the king, for to observe their own laws. *They also wait for the time of the extirpation of kings, governors, and lieutenants; they say, how long shall our king reign over us? For we will reign, ourselves, over the sea and the continent, and the whole world shall be given in our hands.*

"It would not be reasonable for the king to allow that *such men and principles* should be spread over the surface of the earth. Now, let us go and attack them, and *destroy the constitution*, which they have given to themselves, the sabbath, and the new months, and the circumcision---

This passage is, no doubt, at the present moment, of a very striking nature, and the application is obvious, as descriptive of the French nation, and their ambitious projects. A learned friend is almost inclined to call it a *prophecy*. But, without the slightest suspicion of its authenticity, (since indeed it comes on the best authority) there is nothing but what is most natural in the sentiment. The ancient Hebrews were always republicans, and the genius of their constitution was the purest democracy. Even when they once called so loudly for a king, it was considered by their prophets as a proof of their restless and intractable character. But it is not for this reflection that I have pointed out this curious fragment.

What I have to observe, is this. We have of late been frequently surprised by similar extracts; and the very sentiments, even of obscure individuals, have been quoted, as of "the prophetic strain." The truth will, however, be simply this. Society, like Nature herself, has certain stages: and men in *parallel situations*, must evidently *act and think alike*. The circle of human events is not vast; and in its rotatory motion it must happen, that the *same point* will, again and again, be uppermost. That semblance of novelty, which the face of things wears to the

bulk of mankind, is nothing but a semblance; what we act, we have acted; what we think, we have thought. I will boldly assert, that, probably, even the wildest conceptions of a visionary mind may, find either the same, or a similar folly, in the former periods; and so much indeed do men think and act alike, in the parallel stages of the human mind, that I even suspect (if one madman has not the same kind of imagination as another) a council of lunatics would probably be more unanimous than a council of sages. And, to illustrate my general observation, should we turn over the publications which appeared some time before and after our own happy revolution, most of those works will appear as books written for the emergencies of the present day. I have just looked into two tragedies of Southerne, "*The Siege of Capua*," and "*The Spartan Dame*." They contain situations, sentiments, and reflections, which may greatly instruct us at the present momentous period; a period which harasses the human mind more than it extends its capacity, and, while it inflames the passions, clouds the intellect.

#### BLUE BEARD.

THIS celebrated personage, who has during our childhood so frequently alarmed us in a dark night, and particularly the young ladies, is now exhibited with great terror and advantage, in our new drama, founded on the French piece of *Barbe-bleue*. It is possible that some of his numerous spectators may desire to know something relative to his "birth, life, and education." Our English compounder of this piece has made him a *bashaw*; taking up, no doubt, the popular idea, that the murderer of seven wives most undoubtedly have been a Turk. A learned foreigner, however, informs me, that the original Blue-beard was the Marquis De Laval, Marshal of France, and descended from one of its most illustrious families.

This Marshal was of a very singular character. Mezeray has given a very satisfactory account of him; but the reader will be satisfied by the notices which he may find in the "*Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique*." Laval was a general of great intrepidity, and distinguished himself in chasing back the English when they invaded France, in the reign of our Edward III. The services he rendered his country might have immortalized his name, had he not for ever blotted his glory by the most terrible murders, im-

pieties and debaucheries. His revenues were princely; his prodigalities might have made an emperor a bankrupt. Wherever he went, he had in his *suite* a seraglio; a company of theatrical performers; a band of musicians; a society of forcerers; a good number of cooks; packs of dogs of various kinds: and more than two hundred led horses. Mezeray adds, that he encouraged and maintained forcerers and enchanters to discover hidden treasures, and corrupted young persons of both sexes, that he might attach them to him, and afterwards killed them, for the sake of their blood, which was necessary to form his charms and incantations. Such horrid excesses are credible, when we recollect the age of ignorance and barbarity in which they were practiced. At length De Laval was brought to the scaffold, for a *state crime*; the others were probably never noticed! His confession at his death is remarkable: he acknowledged that "*all his excesses were derived from his wretched education*."

#### POETICAL MEMORY.

IT would doubtless be a happy acquisition to most delicate and elegant minds, who are apt to feel in this life too many irritations, to store their memory with fine verses, so as to have them at will, and to turn away the sensation of actual disgust, while they exalt their taste. It would be like the ingenious invention of the celebrated Mr. De Luc, who always carries about him some sugar, to put in his mouth when he finds himself inclined to anger.

The following anecdote will shew the utility of a poetical memory. Averani was a lover of fine verses, and when he walked alone he recited them aloud, with a sensation of pleasure that was visible in his face. One day, hearing a very tedious and prolix speech, as he appeared extremely satisfied, and even attentive, one of his friends was surprized at this, till coming near him, he perceived he was rehearsing some verses from Homer!

#### OPINION CONCERNING THE GREAT, BY ONE WHO KNEW THEM.

THE Duke de Noailles told the infamous Cardinal Dubois, that history would not forget, that *his* entrance into the council had made the great men of the kingdom quit it. Dubois replied, "Since I have known what those are who are called *the Great*, I find them so *little*, that I shall never put this day in the list of my triumphs."

VARI.



## V A R I E T I E S,

L I T E R A R Y *and* P H I L O S O P H I C A L ;*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*\* \* *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**M**R. TOOKE's *Life of the late Empress of Russia*, will shortly make its appearance in three volumes, embellished with portraits.

A *Tour in Switzerland*, from the brilliant pen of Miss H. M. Williams, will be published early in March.

The much expected edition of the *Works and Letters of the late Earl of Orford*, and Captain G. VANCOUVER's *Voyage round the World*, are in considerable forwardness.

The first part, containing the first ten numbers of a splendid "*Historical Atlas of England*," on an entire new plan, by Mr. ANDREWS, Geographer of Piccadilly, will make its appearance in a few days. This work does great credit to the inventor; and the letter press which accompanies it, containing accounts of the rivers, mines, mineral waters, fisheries, &c. and of the civil, military, ecclesiastical, naval, biographical, commercial and parliamentary history of England, ancient and modern, forms a magnificent specimen of English typography.

Mr. ANDREWS also proposes to publish, in the course of next month, a "*Geographical Atlas of England*," upon a similar, though less extensive, plan than the above, for the illustration of the *History of England*, and for the improvement of youth.

A translation by Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, of CAMILLE JORDAN's *Address to his Constituents on his late Proscription*, will shortly make its appearance.

Mr. MURPHY is about to publish a tragedy on a very interesting subject, but which, from the present state of the drama, he does not think it prudent to bring out on the stage. He is also engaged on his long-expected "*Life of Samuel Foote*."

Dr. BISSET will speedily publish a *Life of Mr. Burke*.

Mr. COTTLE, of Bristol, is about to publish a moral and descriptive poem, called "*Malvern Hill*."

The sermons of the late Mr. JARDINE, are nearly ready for delivery.

Mr. LLOYD and Mr. LAMB are about to publish two volumes of miscellaneous pieces, to be entitled "*Blank Verse*."

A volume of *Letters from the late Rev. Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart. to the Rev. Mr. STEDMAN, of Shrewsbury*, is preparing for the press.

A new edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's "*Joan of Arc*," is in the press. This work has undergone very considerable alterations; the additional notes will be numerous, and an analysis of the poem *Chaplain* is to be prefixed. The ninth book, greatly enlarged, will be published separately, under the title of "*The Vision of the Maid of Orleans*."

A new and elegant edition, with considerable improvements, of "*The Seaside*," a poem in familiar epistles, from Mr. SIMKIN SLENDERWIT, summerising at Ramsgate, to his dear mother in town, will make its appearance in a few days.

The posthumous works, in prose and verse, of the late JOHN MACLAURIN, Lord DREGHORN, long an eminent advocate at the Scottish bar, and in the latter part of his life, a distinguished member of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, are now in the press at Edinburgh, and will be published within a few months, in two volumes, 8vo. An *Ode to War*, belonging to this collection, is spoken of as displaying some very noble strokes of the picturesque, the terrible, and the true sublime.

Mr. MALCOLM LAING is expected to publish in the course of the present year, "*The History of Scotland, during the seventeenth Century*." Little doubt is entertained, but this work will, in elaborateness of search, in ardent patriotism of sentiment, in the adaptation of history to illustrate and confirm popular opinions in philosophy, greatly excel that portion of Mr. HERON's *History of Scotland*, which relates to the same period.

Mr. JOHN HOME, whose tragedy of *Douglas* is still the pride of the British drama, is understood to have been for many years engaged in the composition of a "*History of the Rebellion of 1745*." Motives of personal delicacy, it is feared, will dispose him to decline publishing this valuable work in his own life-time, but rather to leave it at his death, so that it may be delivered by posthumous publication, as a valuable legacy to posterity.

Mr. ANDREW DALZIEL, the able professor of Greek language and literature in the University of Edinburgh, is expected shortly to send to the press, "*A Selection of Latin Poetry*," composed by eminent statesmen, in the end of the *sixteenth*,  
and

and in the first part of the *seventeenth* century; which will serve as a sacred monument of the genius and classical erudition of the Scots; and will evince, that in the powers of Latin composition, they were, in the æra here specified, inferior to the Italians alone, and greatly superior to the French, to the English, to the Poles, to the Germans, and the Dutch.

At a late meeting of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, some communications were made from a sub-committee, which represent considerable progress to have been made in the endeavour finally to ascertain the truth in that interesting literary question, concerning the authenticity of the poems ascribed to Ossian the son of Fingal.

The following Table indicates the new Geographical Distribution of the *Ligurian* (Genoese) Republic, including the departments, capital towns, population, and the number of deputies that each department returns to the Legislative Body.

Departments.	Capitals.	Population.	D.
1 Genoa,	Genoa,	81205	13
2 Delle Palme,	San-remo,	83647	6
3 Capo-Verde,	Diano,	40120	6
4 Maremola,	Pietra,	40659	6
5 Latimbro,	Safona	3776	6
6 Catufi,	Valtri,	39736	6
7 Palcevera,	Rivarola,	33698	5
8 Lemo,	Gavi,	26800	4
9 East Ligurian,	Rochetta,	25820	4
10 West,	Ottone,	25280	4
11 Bisagno,	St. Martino,	40390	6
12 Golfo Tigulio,	Rappallo,	40430	6
13 Entella,	Chiavani,	40570	6
14 Vafa,	Givanto,	40153	6
15 Golfo della Spezia,	Spezia,	40210	6
		636485	90

Professor OLIVARIUS, of Kiel, continues to publish the periodical work which we before announced.---One of the valuable articles in the last Number, on *the liberty of the press in Denmark*, proves, that under the Danish Government, despotical as it is, the most delicate subjects can be handled with impunity.

The complete works of P. POIVRE, intendant of the Isles of France and Bourbon, have been recently published in Paris, in one octavo volume. This volume contains the life of POIVRE; his "*Voyage d'une Philosophie*;" information relative to the agriculture of the above colonies; extract of a voyage to the Philippine islands; mission to the Molucca islands; extract of a voyage from Sonnerat to India and China; letter relative to the Indian method of dying; account

of the removal of the cinnamon and clove trees to the Isle of France; &c. &c.

The Brunonian system, which has met with so much opposition in the native country of its author, has found proselytes in several parts of Europe. A German physician, WEIKARD, published some time ago, "*An Examination of a more simple System of Medicine, or the Illustration and Confirmation of the Medicinal Doctrine of Brown.*" This work has been translated into the Italian language, and enriched with notes, by Professor FRANK, of the University of Pavia; and from this Italian edition a French one is preparing by LEVEILLE, member of the Medical Society of Paris.

On the 1st of December last, the Director General of Public Instruction in Paris distributed the prizes among the successful candidates, pupils of the National school of painting and sculpture. Real talents, developed by a constant and laborious application, were crowned at this interesting ceremony.

The great consumption of soap, which of course is attended with a proportionate consumption of oil, renders the manufacture of woollen cloths very expensive. Several attempts have therefore been made to dispense with this ingredient, by substituting pot ashes in its stead: but the strong alkaline properties of the latter never fail to corrode the cloth, and render it unserviceable. To remedy this inconvenience, M. CHAPTAL has made experiments of a very ingenious process, by saturating the alkaline liquid wool, previous to its application to the manufacture of cloths. After lixiviating the ashes, he saturates the water, and lets it evaporate to a certain degree. He then throws into his lixivium pieces of cloth and wool, taking care to stir the composition, till the rags are completely dissolved. An adequate proportion of wool is superadded, till the corrosive qualities of the liquid are perfectly absorbed; when it may be used without the smallest inconvenience or danger. It communicates an excellent gloss to the cloth, renders it completely supple, and in every respect answers all the purposes of common soap. It is necessary to observe, that the cloth in the first instance acquires a very strong and disagreeable smell, which, however, vanishes on its being bleached. And, secondly, the indiscriminate use of pieces of cloth of various colours, in saturating the lixivium, communicates a dusky tinge to the cloth, which



which proves no detriment to dark cloths, but considerably affects the glossiness of lighter colours. This inconvenience is easily obviated, by employing, in the latter case, only white rags for saturating the lixivium,

The Royal Library in Copenhagen has been enriched by the acquisition of the valuable collection of books belonging to the celebrated chancellor, de Suhm. This nobleman, by way of compensation for this literary cession, enjoys a yearly pension of 3000 rix-dollars during life, with a contingent annuity of 2000 rix-dollars to his lady, in case of survival.

A descriptive catalogue has recently been published in Stockholm, of the valuable antiques purchased at Rome, by Gustavus III. This catalogue is illustrated with 17 plates. Among the most remarkable articles may be reckoned a beautiful *bas relief*, representing a tripod placed upon an altar, with a flambeau at the foot, round which a serpent entwines itself. The altar bears this inscription, "*malus genius Bruti*." Facing it is a winged genius, holding a drawn bow in his hand, seemingly in the act of discharging his shaft at the serpent. The dress of the genius is Phrygian or Persian. The editor is of opinion, that this antique is the production of the first years of the Augustan age, and pronounces it to be anterior to that state of perfection which the art of sculpture attained towards the close of this emperor's reign.

The Botanical Garden at Gottingen has been considerably enlarged, and its valuable herbary enriched by the acquisition of the excellent and numerous collection of the late celebrated botanist Eberhardt, who was commissioned by the King of England to compile the *Flora Hanoverana*. Nor do the arts in this active moment meet with less encouragement than the sciences. Besides the rich collection of impressions by Uffenbach, this University has recently been put in possession of the beautiful cabinet of paintings belonging to the late Aulic counsellor J. W. Zichern. This collection consists of 270 articles, worthy of the Flemish, Dutch, and German schools.

Oxygene appears now to be the order of the day. Mr. Trotter attributes the sea scurvy to want of oxygene. Girtanner is of opinion, that syphilis is induced, in consequence of a deficiency of oxygene in the system. Some ascribe

the curative operation of mercurial oxydes in lues, to the oxygene they contain. While others pretend to have cured particular chronic distempers, incident to the human frame, by the sole agency of oxygene.

The Philotechnical Society in Paris held their public sittings on the 11th of last October. The proceedings of this assembly are greatly interesting. The Secretary, in a preliminary speech, observed, that instead of launching out into a dry and uninteresting analysis of the whole proceedings of the society, they they would confine their observations to a recapitulation of the new and important discoveries which should be made from sitting to sitting in the Sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts. In pursuance of this judicious determination, report was made on the subject of the first part of the Engravings illustrative of the "*History of Istria and Dalmatia*." Then followed the report of the Commissaries appointed by the Society to examine the Panorama of Paris, executed in *bas relief*, by \* DARNAUD.

MANGOURIT read a dissertation, entitled, "*Thoughts on the progressive march of the Human Race, round the whole Compass of the Globe*." The author regards all the different nations scattered on the face of the earth, as *one large society*, which successively makes the tour of every part of the globe, halting at particular places, till it has exhausted all the various productions of the region, where they fix their temporary sojourn. Planters and cultivators of waste lands are the harbingers of this large moving mass of people; and those countries, where the arts and sciences flourish in the greatest perfection, form their place of temporary sojourn. This sojourn at present is Europe, but from a variety of ingenious conjectures, and actual researches made by the author, during a long series of journeys in different parts of America, Citizen MANGOURIT gives it as his opinion, that Europe is threatened with no very distant emigration of the *large society of mankind*, who will pass over to America, whither they have already sent their harbingers, the cultivators and planters.

LAVALLE terminated the sittings, with pronouncing a spirited eulogium upon General Marceau.

Dufresne has communicated to the Society of Natural History at Paris, the

\* A notice of this ingenious performance was given in our Magazine for last November. description

description of a new species of Monkey, which he names since *Simia Entellus*. The body of this animal, which is a native of Bengal, is of a pale straw colour, and in form and size bears a strong resemblance to the *Simia Nemeus*. It measures in length about three feet, the tail is considerably longer than the whole body, and terminates in a bush of long hairs, of a paler hue than the other parts of the animal. The hands and feet are black, and the callosities on the posteriors uncommonly large.

The Abbé BERTINELLI, in his "*Discourse concerning the present State of Literature and the Arts, in Mantua*," informs us, on the authority of a manuscript by one John Piccinardi, preserved in the library of Cremona, that it was customary in the 15th century, on the festival of St. Paul, to chaunt a hymn in honour of the poet Virgil. According to an ancient tradition, the apostle of the Gentiles is said, on his arrival at Naples, to have paid a visit to Virgil's tomb, and to have expressed his regret, in lively terms, at not having been a cotemporary of the Mantuan bard, that he might have enjoyed an opportunity of forming a personal acquaintance with this excellent poet, and converting him to the Christian religion. This tradition is related in the following lines, which constitute a part of the hymn formerly chaunted in honour of Virgil, on the festival of St. Paul:

Ad Maronis mausoleum  
Ductus, fudit super eum  
Piae torrem lacrymae.  
Quem te, inquit, reddidissem,  
Si te vivum invenissem,  
Poetarum maxime.

#### CHEMISTRY.

The first part of a System of Dissections, explaining the anatomy of the human body, the manner of displaying the parts, and their varieties in disease, with plates, by Mr. CHARLES BELL, of Edinburgh, will be delivered in a few days. The work is printed in folio, and each part is sold for five shillings and sixpence.

The 71st number of the "*Annales de Chimie*," for Nov. 1797, has lately arrived in this country. It is one of the most important of the whole series, as will appear from the following extracts:

"Observations and experiments of M. GREN, on the formation of sulphate of soda (glauber's salt) in sea water and brine springs, by exposure to a temperature below the freezing point; and an easy method of freezing it from the deliquescent salt." The subject of this memoir is equally important to the chemist and

manufacturer of salt. The chief facts contained in it are the following:

I. Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salt) and muriate of soda (common salt) being added to each other in solution, and subjected to congelation, are reciprocally decomposed into sulphate of soda and muriate of magnesia, nor will the two newly formed neutral salts be decomposed by restoring the former temperature of the mixture; by the simple process, therefore, of freezing sea water, any quantity of glauber's salt may be readily procured.

II. The deliquescent salts contained in sea-water, or brine springs, which form the mother-water and contaminate the salt, are muriate of lime, or muriate of magnesia, or both together.

1. When the *muriate of lime* is the only contaminating matter, an addition of sulphate of soda (glauber's salt) procured in the manner above-mentioned, will decompose the muriate of lime, forming muriate of soda (common salt) and sulphate of lime, which being an insoluble salt, will be precipitated, and from which the liquor may easily be poured off clear.

2. If the water contains *muriate of magnesia*, quick lime is to be added, which forms muriate of lime, while the magnesia is precipitated; the muriate of lime is afterwards to be decomposed by the first process.

3. If muriate of lime and muriate of magnesia exist together in the salt liquor, the muriate of lime is first to be got rid of by process 1. and muriate of magnesia by process 2.

The advantages to be derived from these processes are very important: in the first place, the quantity of the salt is increased, and the evaporation may safely be carried on to dryness, as no mother water will remain. Secondly, the quality of the salt will be greatly improved, and it will not be at all subject to deliquesce, or become moist by exposure to the air. Thirdly, a considerable quantity of magnesia is procured.

CHEMICAL NOTICES, being extracts of a letter from Professor SCHERER to Cit VAN-MONS.

1. "Dr. GAERENER, in his experiments on urine, is led to believe that a peculiar acid is contained in it, the properties of which are, it is volatile, and readily sublimes in the form of light flakes; the nitric acid does not convert it into phosphoric acid; the nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids detach it from its alkaline and earthy combinations, partly in the



the form of gas, and partly in that of a concrete acid, which last, by evaporation, produces a scaly salt with the same odour as the gas, and not alterable by the air. It appears to be an intermede between the benzoic and lithic acids.

2. Dr. CAMMANN has discovered, that the green colour of some of the sympathetic cobaltic inks, is owing to a mixture of iron: an explanation that at first sight appears highly probable, as resulting from the union of the yellow of the nitrate of iron, and the blue of the nitrate of Cobalt.

3. That rare mineral, the *Honey-stone*, (pierre de miel, Honigstein) has been analyzed by Mr. Abich, and found to contain per cent. 44.5 Carbonic acid, 28 water of crystallization, with a flavour like that of bitter almonds, 2.5. bituminous oil, 17.75. Alumine, 2. Iron, 4.5. Carbon."

*Extract of a letter from M. GREN, to Cit. VAN MONS.*

1. "M. GREN has been making experiments on respiration, the results of which are, that the oxygenous base of atmospheric air is wholly consumed in the lungs by the carbon and hydrogen forming with the former carbonic acid, with the latter water: that the difference between the venous and arterial blood is not in the absorption of oxygen by the arterial blood, but the loss of a quantity of hydrocarbonate, and that the excess of this hydrocarbonate in the system, is the cause of death by suffocation, drowning, &c.

and in the fœtal state, by interruption of the circulation through the placenta.

2. In the process of soap-making, towards the latter end of the boiling, when the oil has united with the pure potash, it is customary to add a quantity of common salt, (muriate of soda) in order to harden the soap; the chemical effect of this addition has lately been discovered to be a decomposition of the soap and the salt, and the formation of soap of soda and muriate of potash. It would, therefore, appear to be much more economical to substitute soda for potash, provided the cost of the soda is less than that of the potash and salt. Instead of hard concrete oils, such as tallow, &c. experiments have been made in the Polytechnic school, with butter and fluid animal and vegetable oils, from which, by means of soda, a sufficiently hard soap has been procured."

Besides the articles here specified, this number of the "*Annales de Chimie*" contains, Observations on the Acid of Tin, and its Ores, by GUYTON DE MORVEAU: An Essay on the Production of Carbonic Acid in Vegetation, by M. DE SAUSSURE, jun: An Analysis of the Pumice Stone, by M. KLAPROTH: Several interesting Observations and Experiments on Platina, by Count MUSSIN-PUSCHIN: Remarks on Natural Phosphori, by M. CARRADONI.

Analyses of all these papers will appear in our next number.

## NEW PATENTS,

*Enrolled in the Month of February.*

MR CROOK'S, FOR MAKING SOAP.

THE art of manufacturing a soap from refuse wool, hair, horns, hoots, and other similar animal matters, was invented last year in France, and the method has been detailed in the "*Annales de Chimie*." Upon this discovery is founded a Patent for a new method of making Soap, which in January last was granted to Mr. JOHN CROOK, of Edinburgh, Chemist.

The basis of this manufacture is refuse fish of all kinds, as well as the animal matter that remains after the extraction of fish-oil. The fish, after being coarsely mashed, are put into water and washed from the blood and dirt, and afterwards are added gradually to a boiling solution of caustic alkali, till it refuses to dissolve any more, or is completely saturated. A quantity of coarse oil or tallow, equal in weight to  $\frac{1}{2}$  part of the fish is next added,

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and the mixture; while boiling, is united with as much of turpentine alone, or turpentine and palm-oil, as the operator chooses. The soap thus formed, is to be exposed in a broad shallow vessel, for the space of about six weeks, to the open air, after which it is ready for use as a *soft soap*. The process for *hard soap* differs but little from the foregoing; the proportion of oil, or tallow, is to be equal to the weight of the fish employed; and, after the addition of the rosin and palm oil, the mixture is to be well boiled with common waste ley, and finished in the usual manner.

To the same specification is added a new method of bleaching, in which the only difference between this and the common mode of employing oxygenated muriatic acid, consists in the substitution of lime-water to an alkaline solution, in the application of the gas.

REVIEW

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"THEIR groves of sweet Myrtles," a Scotch ballad, written by the late Robert Burn, composed by *J. Ambrose*. 1s. Riley.

Mr. Ambrose, in this ballad, has produced a successful imitation of the Scotch style. If the melody possesses any material defects, they are those of common place ideas; but we must say, that the thoughts, whatever they may be in themselves, are pleasingly arranged, and form in the aggregate a very attractive melody.

A Military March, in score, arranged for the piano forte, composed and dedicated, by permission to Lord Vernon, by *J. Fiffin*. 1s. Holland.

This march, considering that it marches throughout in the old beaten tract, is tolerably good in its style, and discovers considerable ingenuity in the composer. The score is put together with judgment, and is calculated to produce much military effect.

The Piano Forte Magazine; or Elegant Library of Ancient and Modern Music, in weekly numbers. 2s. 6d. each.

Harrison and Cluse.

This work, which has now arrived at its eightieth number, continues to possess, as well as to merit, public esteem. The catalogue of its contents, which is become very extensive, exhibits a rich collection, and does honour to the judgment of the editors; but we would recommend to their closer attention, the great works of Handel and Arne, which open a vast field for the exercise of their taste, and cannot fail to bring additional attraction to the valuable mass which they have already accumulated.

Three Duets for two German flutes, composed by *William Ling*, op. 2d. 6s.

Longman and Broderip.

These duets are expressly composed for either a juvenile performer or one more advanced in practice; all the difficult passages having two parts, the easiest of which is inserted in small notes. This method of accommodating in the same piece more than one class of practitioners, meets our entire approbation; and we give Mr. Ling all due credit for its great use as well as novelty. The pieces are written with much taste and ease, and that kind of execution is introduced which tends to improve the hand while it interests the ear. We find employed here, as *andante* movements, the old and favourite Scotch airs of "*Donald and I*

*came o'er the Moor*," which, with the combination of the two instruments, and the little embellishments they have received from the pen of Mr. Ling, are productive of much sweetness of effect.

"The Lover's Sigh," sung by Mrs. Francis with universal applause, in *Amurath the Fourth*, composed by Mr. *Sanderfen*. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The opening of this air is remarkably pleasing, and a *unity* of style prevails throughout. Mr. SANDERSON has produced a considerable number of agreeable melodies; but none of them discover greater improvement of fancy than the present composition. With the voice part he has given the violin accompaniments, in which we find much orchestral experience and knowledge of effect.

The Fife Hunt; a favourite Scotch air with Variations, for the harp or piano-forte, by *Sig. Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

The Fife Hunt, qualified by those variations, forms an excellent lesson for the piano-forte. Some of the distances in the third variation will, perhaps be found somewhat awkward for the inexperienced hand; yet the easy flow which prevails through most of the passages enables us to pronounce it an useful exercise for the young practitioner.

Monymusk; a celebrated Scotch Reel, with Variations for the piano forte, violin, or German flute, composed by *Sig. Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

The variations to this little air are written with a more strict regard to the character of the original than we generally meet with in productions of this kind. They are so easy of execution as to be perfectly calculated for the practice of young performers, and yet are conceived with sufficient taste to satisfy the most refined ear.

Apollo et Terpsichore (to be continued monthly) being a Collection of the most celebrated Songs, Duets, Rondeaux, Airs, &c. extracted from the latest operas, and other entertainments, adapted to the piano forte, violin, guitar, or German flute. 1s. 6d. Rolfe.

In this periodical publication, the first number of which lays before us, we find a judicious selection of easy melodies. The celebrated Welsh air, the song in *Cofa-rara*, and "*Adeste Fideles*," are strong recommendations; and the elegant little frontispiece does credit to the spirit and taste of the publishers.

The



The Naval and Military Gentleman's Complete Musical Compendium, arranged for the piano-forte, with an accompaniment for a flute or violin, or as duets for flutes and violins.

Rolfe.

Number I. of this military collection, contains the march in Evelina, a march in honour of the British seamen, a quick step and a march in honour of Admiral DUNCAN. With the first article the public are already acquainted, and of the others we are enabled to speak in commendatory terms; and if the succeeding numbers are compiled with the same attention and skill, do not doubt of its being found an acceptable publication amongst the gentlemen of the army.

Twelve Divertisements, for the piano-forte and pedal harp, with an Accompaniment for two French horns and tamburino, *ad libitum*, composed and dedicated to Mrs. EGERTON, of Oulton, by J. G. Ferrari, 10s. 6d. op. xi. Longman and Broderip.

It was with considerable pleasure that we perused this eleventh work of Mr. Ferrari. It is composed in a style highly improving to the young practitioner, and a strict attention has been bestowed on the joint-effect of the principal with its accompaniments. The horns are employed with great judgment, and the introduction of the tamburino is novel and striking. At the end of the publication we find an explanation of the terms and characters necessary to be understood by the performer on the tamburino; such as the *single travale*, the *double travale*, the *flamps*, the *semi-flamps*, the *gingle parts*, and the *bass*.

An Overture, for the piano-forte, in commemoration of his majesty's procession to St. Paul's, composed and inscribed to his majesty, by D. Steibelt. 3s.

Longman and Broderip.

We have walked over the ground of the late show with Mr. Steibelt, and find that the composer has attended to all the minutiae of the ceremony with all the avidity and curiosity of majesty itself. He first wakes the king with "the crowing of the cock," then salutes him with "the chirping of the birds" at the dawning of the joyful day, give him "the arrival of the military in town," the parade of "the French, Dutch, and Spanish colours," and "the entering St. Paul's." In these and other particulars, so far as their descriptions lie within the province of sound, the composer has succeeded; especially in the crowing of the cock, and the chirping of the birds, the imitations of which are strikingly true,

and evince a clear and lively conception. The triple quavers and flight of ascending notes, in the movement given to the church ceremony, we do not consider as perfectly apposite to the occasion; nor do we think the finale calculated to support the dignity of idea arising from the previous movement, taken from Handel's celebrated Coronation Anthem.

No. II. of Guida Armonica; or, An Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical, by T. Relfe. 4s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Of the first number of this useful and ingenious work we spoke in a former review, and find that the second number merits the continuance of our approbation. The whole plan is certainly distinguished by its novelty, and the execution on the *minor scales*, the *harmonic circle*, and the comparative view of the *major* and *minor moods*; the latter of which is placed in a clearer light than in any former publication that we have seen. But, although we agree with Mr. Relfe, that these systems are only simple deductions from natural principles of resonance, yet we must differ from him when he asserts, that each octave contains within itself all the materials for producing the striking and varied effects resulting from musical harmony. It is true that the notes of any one octave represents the relative distances of those of every other; but since the octaves themselves take different stations in the great scale of sounds, forming, as it were, different stories in the same fabric, stories varying in their materials just inasmuch as they differ in their locality, can they justly be said to be exactly replicates of each other? Are the tones of the several octaves alike? Can the octave which has double C for its lowest note, be compared in its materials with that which lies above C in alt? The materials of each are arranged in the same order, but are those materials the same? Can the effects of one be compared with those of the other? How then can the manifold effects resulting from the various powers and qualities of numerous octaves be produced by the tones of one? We know that the common opinion countenances that of Mr. Relfe; but numbers give no validity to error, and therefore we do not scruple to insist that the different octaves have distinct characters, and that it is from their diversity in station and tone that the judicious and ingenious musician derives half the powers of his art.

"Of

"Of Noble Race was Shenken;" a celebrated Welsh Air with Variations, for the harp or piano forte, composed by Sig. Molini. 1s. Skillern.

To this ancient Welch air, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the Beggar's Opera, Signor Molini has given some very ingenious and attractive variations. They are seven in number, and succeed each other with an improving effect, and increasing execution. The original melody, accompanied with the words, is given in the last page, and, from the present scarcity of the old Cambrian ballads, adds to the value of the publication.

Overture to an Escape from Prison, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, composed by Mr. Reeve. 2s.

Longman and Broderip.

This overture comprises two movements, the first of which is in common time, *allegro con spirito*, and the second (a rondo) in two-fourths moderato. The idea with which the piece opens is bold and spirited, and its character is attended to through the subsequent bars of the movement. The rondeau commences with the oboe solo, and is pleasing in its subject, which the digressive passages happily relieve.

## A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—  
Authors and Publishers, who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit Copies of the same.

### BOTANY.

**N**EREIS Britannica, or a Botanical Description of British Marine Plants, in Latin and English, with Drawings from Nature, by J. Stackhouse, Esq. F. S. L. Fasciculus Secundus, containing 22 specimens of Fuci, 12s. 6d. White.

### DRAMA.

Knave or Not, a comedy in five acts, by Thomas Helcroft, 2s. Robinsons.

The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Roselva, a play in three acts, by Harriet Lee, 2s. Robinsons.

Blue Beard, or Female Curiosity, a dramatic romance, as represented at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane, by G. Colman, jun. Cadell & Co.

### EDUCATION.

Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum, being an introductory Book to the Study of the Greek Language, designed for boys of the lowest forms, by the Rev. S. J. Priest, 4s. Richardsons.

### FINE ARTS.

The Gentleman's and Connoisseur's Dictionary of Painting, by the Rev. M. Pilkington, to which is added a Supplement, containing Anecdotes of the latest and most celebrated Artists, and Remarks on the present State of Painting, by J. Barry, esq. R. A. &c. &c. 1l. 17s. bds. Robinsons.

### LAW.

Observations. &c. on an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid and Contribution for the Prosecution of the War; with various practical Tables and Forms; to which is added the Act at large, with an Index, 3s. 6d.

Bunney, Thompson, and Co.

The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings, by J. Hullock, esq. of Gray's Inn; 1. 8vo. 9s. bds. Clarke and Son.

### MISCELLANIES.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797, to be continued annually, consisting of a choice Selection from all the Newspapers, and other periodical Works, of the most exquisite original Pieces of Wit and Humour, of the best Essays, Poems, &c. &c. one large vol. 12mo. 5s. in boards. Richardson, &c.

Reflections on the late Augmentation of the English Peerage; to which are added, an Account of the Peers and Knights created in the reign of Elizabeth, 3s. 6d. Robson.

A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, by John Lawrence, in 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. in boards. Longman.

Doddsley's Annual Register, vol. 1. for 1758; reprinted and continued to 1790, one vol. per month, 7s. boards. Otridge & Son.

The Student, No. 1. to be continued, containing many curious Essays and Notices of recent Discoveries and new Improvements in the Arts and Sciences, in six parts, 18d. and 2od. printed and sold at Liverpool, by R. Ferguson; sold in London by Vernor & Hood.

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## ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

### ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.		
<b>PLEURITIS</b>		Hernia	3
Peripneumony	1	Hernia Scrotalis	1
Catarrh	2	Diarrhæa	7
Inflammatory Sore Throat	9	Hæmorrhoids	3
Typhus Mitior	2	Dysuria	4
Ephemera	4	Icterus	2
Acute Rheumatism	4	Scrophula	3
	2	Hypochondriasis	2
<b>CHRONIC DISEASES.</b>		Hysteria	4
Cough	17	Palpitatio	4
Hoarseness	5	Paralysis	3
Cough and Dyspnæa	25	Chorea	1
Hæmoptysis	4	Vertigo	3
Pulmonary Consumption	2	Urticaria	1
Hydrothorax	5	Herpes	5
Pleurodyne	1	Herpes Pustulosus	3
Ascites	3	Psoa or Itch	1
Anasarca	8	Prurigo	1
Cephalalgia	3	Tinea	1
Ophthalmia	2	Nephralgia	2
Fluor Albus	2	Procidentia Vaginæ	5
Menorrhagia	3	Chronic Rheumatism	10
Abortion	4	<b>PUERPERAL DISEASES.</b>	
Amenorrhœa	1	Ephemera	3
Chlorosis	5	Lochiorum Diminutio	1
Obstipatio	2	Menorrhagia Lochialis	1
Hepatitis Chronica	1	Convulsio	2
Gastrodynia	1	Mastodynia	2
Dyspepsia	6	Rhagas Papillæ	
Vomitus	3	<b>INFANTILE DISEASES.</b>	
Enterodynia	2	Aphthæ	4
Colica	11	Convulsio	1
Worms	1	Crusta Lactea	2
Prolapsus Ani	3	Ophthalmia	2
	2	Ophthalmia Purulenta	1



The state of the atmosphere having undergone considerable changes during this month, the number of pneumonic diseases have been rather increased. The prevalence of slight coughs and colds has been very general; though the number of those which have come under medical treatment has been less than is usual at this time of the year.

Slight rheumatic affections have been numerous: and there have been several instances both of acute and chronic rheumatism, accompanied with a considerable aggravation of symptoms. In one instance of the acute species, which was introduced by chilliness terminating in a rigor, a high degree of redness and tumour appeared in different joints, accompanied with great pain and restlessness, a foul tongue, a full, hard, and frequent pulse, with obstinate costiveness, and a strong disposition to profuse sweating, but without any abatement of the pain or restlessness.

The violent determination to the skin in this disease, may generally be considered rather as symptomatic than critical, and is very different from that gentle perspiration through the whole surface, which frequently accompanies a remission of symptoms.

In the present case, after having procured stools, and reduced the inflammation, by the application of leeches to the parts affected, the pulse also becoming slower, and the remission of pain and other symptoms taking place under the use of antimonial remedies; we proceeded to a pretty free use of the Peruvian Bark, combined with the Tincture of Guaiacum.

The rheumatism, in all its species, being a disease very liable to recur, we find it necessary to obviate the return of paroxysm, by the early and free use of the bark. The hard, full, and frequent

pulse, which most commonly occurs in the acute species of this disease, may seem to indicate the free use of the lancet; but we have had frequent occasion to observe, that when this practice has been adopted, though a sudden remission of pain and inflammation has been produced, these symptoms have returned, and the disease has in general been protracted to a later period than when the other means have been employed.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the last four weeks, are stated as follow:

Abscess	-	-	-	3
Abortive	-	-	-	3
Aged	-	-	-	88
Ague	-	-	-	6
Apoplexy	-	-	-	11
Asthma	-	-	-	41
Bleeding	-	-	-	1
Brain Fever	-	-	-	2
Cancer	-	-	-	6
Child-bed	-	-	-	7
Cold	-	-	-	1
Consumption	-	-	-	377
Cholic	-	-	-	1
Convulsions	-	-	-	301
Dropy	-	-	-	73
Fever	-	-	-	115
French Pox	-	-	-	5
Gout	-	-	-	9
Hooping Cough	-	-	-	22
Jaundice	-	-	-	4
Inflammation	-	-	-	26
Lunatic	-	-	-	11
Measles	-	-	-	13
Mortification	-	-	-	23
Palsy	-	-	-	6
Small Pox	-	-	-	28
Still-born	-	-	-	36
Suddenly	-	-	-	9
Teeth	-	-	-	40
Thrush	-	-	-	1
Water in the Head	-	-	-	9
Jaw-locked	-	-	-	1
Liver-grown	-	-	-	1
Rupture	-	-	-	3
Spasm	-	-	-	1
Stoppage in Stomach	-	-	-	1

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In February, 1798.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**A**T length the minister is driven, like every person in distress, to the *dernier resort* to solicit voluntary contributions; this plan at first proceeded with languid steps, owing, it was said, to the tardiness of a great personage in taking the lead; after a suspense of about ten days, his Majesty signified his pleasure to subscribe the sum of 20,000*l.* and the donations flowed in more rapidly

from the directors and proprietors of the bank stock, the merchants on the Exchange, and from a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen. The queen herself took the lead of the female patriots, and presented a donation of 5,000*l.* For those who honestly believe that this voluntary subscription is calculated to save the nation, we have a great respect; we admire the patriotism with which they contribute, and while we lament their

their mistaken zeal, we heartily applaud the honesty of their intentions; but we are inclined to think, that a *change of measures* is the only mode by which this country can be saved.

As events are more or less important and interesting, according to the consequences which flow from them as causes, we deem it necessary here to notice a meeting which was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 24th of January, by the numerous friends of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of that distinguished patriot. This company consisted of near 2000 of the warmest advocates of peace and parliamentary reform. What was the more peculiarly gratifying to these friends of liberty was an *union of sentiment*, which took place at this time, respecting the great work of reform, between the members of the Whig Club and those of a more modern but not less popular society, which has, since its establishment, provided so much labour, though frequently productive, for informers and crown lawyers.

The DUKE of NORFOLK was called to the chair upon this occasion; among several patriotic toasts, his grace gave "Our sovereign's health---the majesty of the people." His grace also recollected, with a sentiment of respect, the name of General Washington, praised his perseverance in the cause of his country, and instanced his example as a fit lesson to the virtuous few who are desirous of prosecuting reform by constitutional means.

Whether the popular sentiment of the "majesty of the people," the union of two numerous societies inimical to the present minister, or the sentiment of respect for the venerable Washington, gave offence to the cabinet, or whether the three subjects conjointly went to produce that effect, we cannot with precision determine. But a few days afterwards the noble duke received his dismissal from the lord lieutenancy of a county, and from the colonelship of a regiment of militia, disciplined, nurtured, and beloved by him. Our limits do not admit of making even the most necessary comments upon such steps of the present administration; but we have to observe, that this measure was taken notice of at a meeting of the Whig Club held the 6th of February, at the same place. Mr. FOX, on that occasion, combated the supposed charges against his grace with the most pointed arguments. "The sovereignty of the people of Great Britain, (said

Mr. Fox) is the basis of the system of our government. It is an opinion, which, if it be not true, King William was an usurper: by what right did he come to the throne of those realms, if not by that of the sovereignty of the people. It is not in this age of the world that the horrid and blasphemous tenets of the viceroy of God, and divine right, will be held up as the source of royal authority." Mr. Fox also contended, that the conduct of ministers in this particular was encouraging to the enemy, by manifesting to them that such are the distractions of the country, so inflamed and divided are its inhabitants, that arms cannot be trusted in the hands of the premier peer of the kingdom.

The British House of Commons met, pursuant to adjournment, on the 8th of February. On the next day Mr. Pitt brought up a message from the king, stating that his majesty, in consideration of the services rendered to him by Admiral Lord Duncan, had granted to his lordship an annuity of 2000l. per annum, and wishing to extend the grant beyond his lordship's life to the two next persons to whom the title of Viscount Duncan shall descend, recommended that the house would consider the proper method of enabling his Majesty to make the said grant. In a few days afterwards, Mr. Pitt brought up another message from his Majesty respecting the granting of an annuity to Admiral Earl Vincent, somewhat similar to that of Lord Duncan. The resolutions were put and carried, and the Committee of Ways and Means postponed till Friday.

On the 16th of February the House, in a committee of supply, voted 1900l. for ordnance works, and 10,587l. for the use of the commissioners of that department.

#### IRELAND,

Mr. PELHAM, in the House of Commons, on the first of February, expatiated on the advantages which had resulted to the service, and consequently to the community, from the recent regulations. He then proceeded to give the following items of the public force, and the sums of the several estimates for their maintenance for the year, to end on the 30th of March, 1799.

Ordinary force, to remain for the defence of the country, effective men, with officers,	12,000
Augmentation, rendered necessary by the circumstances of the country,	17,620
Militia	26,684



To serve abroad, from the Irish establishment - 3,254  
The sums of the estimates were nearly as follow:

For the standing force of 12,000 men	£. 552,938
Augmentation	550,946
Troops on foreign service	101,570
For charges of cavalry on Dublin duty	8,000
Forage	137,545
Yeomanry corps	294,190
Commissariat	89,066
Rat and forage for staff and medical department	31,000

These, among some other items of less import, being agreed to, Capt. Pakenham moved for the ordnance estimate 444,962l.---Agreed.

On the 8th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and after some preface, stated, that the amount of the supply voted by the House, being the amount of the estimates for the expences of the ensuing year, was 4,194,000l. Upon a comparison of this estimate with that of the last year, it would, he said, appear to be less by 432,000l. but he accounted for this appearance, and proved that the public expences would be found to exceed those of the former year by 400,000l. and this excess arose partly from the increased pay and additional force of the country. The sum which remained to be provided for the current expences of the year was 2,200,000l. at an interest of 10 per cent. for he would not confine his estimate to a less interest, least, at the present state of money, he should not be able to obtain it at less.

The new taxes he proposed were, as follow: the present tax on carriages of six guineas to be doubled, which would produce 36,000l. A tax of one guinea on maid servants, he estimated at 20,000l. Sixpence a gallon on home-made spirits, of which the number of gallons distilled the last year was 3,700,000, duty 94,000l. A similar addition on foreign spirits imported, 20,000l. Sixpence per pound on tobacco, 66,666l. Lottery 25,221l. Duty on home made paper, 18,000l. Duty on iron, 11s. 4d. per ton, 5,656l. Licence on Breweries, of 10l. each, 10,000l. Additional duty on newspapers, 1000l. Live cattle exported at threepence per head, 8,4000l. By a new regulation in franking letters, 30,000l. He also proposed an additional hearth tax. He moved for one or more lotteries, under the usual regulations, which was agreed to. Progress was ordered to be reported.

MONTH. MAG. No. XXVIII.

## FRANCE,

From the transactions which took place some since in Italy, and from those of a more recent date in the Batavian Republic, and in Switzerland, it appears doubtless, that there is a revolutionary spirit undermining the foundation of the ancient governments of Europe. Whether this spirit of innovation arises from those views of ambition and plunder which the enemies of the French Republicans have so often charged them with, or from a revolution which is making a rapid progress in the human mind, independent of external coercion, is a question which we are unable to decide with precision; but a short time will probably render it easy of solution, or no longer problematical.

The French republic still continues to excite the hatred of its subjects against the British government; the central administration of the department of the Seine issued a proclamation, in the beginning of February, addressed to the inhabitants of that department, respecting the intended invasion of England. "The English government (says this address) cannot subsist with the French republic; there cannot subsist an alliance between ignominy and glory, between wickedness and virtue." And in another place, "By swearing hatred to royalty, we have sworn destruction to the English government; by swearing hatred against anarchy, we have sworn destruction to the English government."

But the governors of the great nation, notwithstanding the hatred they have exhibited against royalty, have not yet, it appears, united their own subjects in a general amity to their own measures. By an *arrêt* of the Directory of the 2d of February, the city of Lyons and its three suburbs were put in a state of siege. The chief motives assigned for this measure were, the disloyal spirit which prevailed there, from the influence of the companies of Jesus and of the sun—of the assassins of the south—of emigrants, &c. and the trifling sensation produced there by the immortal transactions of the 4th of September last, since which day, new commotions have been excited there, by bands of counter-revolutionary ruffians. On this occasion, the Directory ordered, that the minister at war should send there the number of troops necessary, both of infantry and cavalry.

On the 6th of February, a motion was made, by GUILLEMARDET in the council of five hundred, for altering the mode



mode of drawing for a successor to the member of the directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the succeeding member, as the law now stands, is vested in the legislative body, which commences its sitting after the new third are chosen; but GUILLEMARDET proposed that it should be vested, in future, in the legislative body, before that third is changed.

General ANGERSAU wrote a letter to the Directory, dated Head Quarters at Strasburgh, 3d February, wherein he acknowledged the receipt of the *arrêté* which suppresses the army of the Rhine, and acquainted the Directory that he intended to set out for his new destination on the 5th. "This new pledge of confidence," he says, "refutes in a manner extremely flattering to me, the absurd calumnies which the enemies of the Republic have spread at Paris on my account. I request you, Citizen Directors, to rest assured, that I shall ever conspire with you against our common enemies; we have no other but those who hate the Republic and the constitutional government."

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 28th of Jan. COUPE, a member for the coasts of the north, read a letter from THOMAS PAINE, purporting, that though it was not convenient for him, in the present situation of his affairs, to subscribe to the loan towards the descent upon England, his economy permitted him to make the small patriotic donation of one hundred livres, and with it all the wishes of his heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any service he could render to promote it. He stated it, as his opinion, that there would be no lasting peace for Europe, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a sister Republic.

On the 29th of January, the Executive decreed as follow:

1. That the army of the Rhine be suppressed and the Etat Major dissolved.
2. That the fifth military division, comprehended in the circle of the said army, shall be commanded by General of Division BRUNETEAU SAINTE SUZAUNE.
3. The fort of Kell shall form part of this division. The present decree shall not be printed. The minister of war is entrusted with its execution.
4. General ANGERSAU is appointed Commandant of the tenth military division.
5. He shall repair without delay to Persignan, in order to take the command of this

division. He shall receive particular instructions to this effect.

This instruction refers to a higher mission with which General ANGERSAU is intrusted; its importance may be collected from the following phrase, with which it concludes: "The Executive Directory relies with full confidence on the result of the operations of General ANGERSAU, in his new and important mission. When men have served the Republic with that glory and success which he has hitherto reaped, they must daily acquire new titles to the gratitude of the nation."

On the 5th of February, the central administration of the Department of the Seine, at Paris, published on the 3d of February, with the greatest solemnity, in all the streets of the commune, the proclamation respecting the loan of 80 millions, for the *Expedition against England*. The members of the department, with those of the different municipalities, justices of the peace, &c. clad in tri-coloured robes, formed a numerous and august procession. A black standard, of immense size, borne by the mariners dressed in black, presented this inscription in black letters, "Descent upon England."

#### SWITZERLAND.

Those modern principles of government, which the crowned heads of Europe united their forces to destroy, have at length reached the mountains of ancient *Helvetia*. When the Duke of Savoy, by the treaty of 1564, renounced his claims on the Pays de Vaud he stipulated that the ancient constitution of the country should be preserved. The French Government guaranteed the provisions of that treaty by another in 1565. The aristocratical Canton of Berne and Fribourg have constantly violated the social compact between them and the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, without attending to the remonstrances and complaints of the oppressed. The partizans of liberty in the Pays de Vaud, having lately renewed those remonstrances and complaints, those periodical prints, whose practice is to cast an odium upon the French Republic, have stated, that the Pays de Vaud was to be seized upon and joined to France. The French Directory hastened to refute this perfidious statement, and has since ordered it to be intimated to the Cantons of Berne and Fribourg; that the members of government should be personally answerable for the safety and property of those inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, who should address it for the purpose of being reinstated in their



their ancient rights. This official intimation produced, on the part of the two Cantons, the levy of the militia destined to march against the French troops; the arrest of the Deputies sent by the Communes, who refused to take up arms against France; the enlisting of French emigrants, and crimping of Republican deserters, to employ them against the Republic.

In consequence of these hostile measure, General MASSENA was ordered by the Executive Directory to march the division of the army of Italy, which was returning to France towards Carouge, to observe the movements of the troops of Berne and Fribourg, and to repel them in case of attack.

According to a message which the Directory sent to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of February, the Government of Berne actually put in motion against the Pays de Vaud, 14 battalions of foot and some artillery, under the orders of General WEISS. General MENARD, who, in the absence of General MASSENA, commanded the above division of the army of Italy, summoned General WEISS to retreat with his troops, threatening him, at the same time, to repel force by force, in case he should disturb the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud in the free enjoyments of their rights. Citizen AUTIER, who was charged with carrying this summons to Yverdon, the head-quarters of WEISS, was attacked at the entrance of the village of Thierns, by a detachment of the troops of Berne, who killed two hussars of his escort. On his return to Moudon, AUTIER checked the indignation of the militia of the country, who desired to avenge this murder. When General MENARD was informed of this outrage, he marched into the Pays de Vaud, having previously addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants to acquaint them with the object of his march. The Berne and Fribourg troops evacuated it, and were pursued by the militia of the Pays de Vaud, while the French troops remained in the country. "Such," say the Directory, "was the state of affairs in Switzerland on the departure of the last dispatches from thence. But since that time, events are reported or have taken place, which are likely to supersede the necessity of using hostile measures against the government of Berne and Fribourg."

#### HOLLAND.

A change of system has lately taken place in the Batavian Republic; there had been for some time, an aristocratical

party in the Assembly, who exerted themselves to throw obstacles and delay upon almost every measure which came before them. These principles and designs appeared more glaring in the sitting of the 19th of January, when the patriotic party moved for celebrating the 21st, as the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. by an oath of hatred to the Stadthoklerate and Despotism. A new president was chosen from the patriotic side of the Assembly, and a resolution, after much debate, was passed, to convoke immediately the Members of the Constitutional Committee. The Committee being arrived, the Assembly speedily decreed by the nominal appeal of the majority of voices, that the principles proposed by the Constituent Committee should be adopted *in toto*, and not article by article, as the Federalists proposed, in order to delay the business; after which, the Assembly decreed, that the principles in question should serve as the basis of the Constitution.

In the night, between the 21st and 22d, the Batavian garrison and the National Guard were ordered under arms by the President MIDDERIGH, with great firmness and presence of mind. The French troops remained in their quarters, and did not appear. Thus the enemies of this revolution cannot say that it was brought about by the arms of France. An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Assembly was summoned by the President, to take place at the National Hotel. The members of the committee for foreign affairs, with their secretary, were put under arrest at their own houses at an early hour.

The Republican members of the National Assembly, to the number of sixty, met in the Hotel de Haarlem, and proceeded to the National Hotel. A company of grenadiers of the National Guard commenced the procession; the other members of the Assembly joined them soon afterwards, amidst the acclamations of the people; twenty-two of them were put under arrest as they arrived. At eight o'clock the assembly resolved itself into a secret committee, in which the president made a report of the strong measures which had been taken, alledging the safety of the Republic for a justification of them. These measures, rigorous as they were, received the sanction of a great majority of the assembly, after some debate.

The president then invited all the members to renew with him their political profession of faith, and to swear solemnly their hatred to the Stadthoklerate and to

tyranny. All the members, except ten, accepted the oath. The president ordered them, in the name of the Batavian people, to leave the assembly. At eleven o'clock the sitting became public, and some members, who had not been in the secret committee, made the new declaration.

This revolution of the 22d of January, has given birth to a new form of government in the Batavian Republic. An Executive Directory is formed, consisting of six persons who took the oath prescribed for that purpose on the 26th of the same month. The president is Citizen WREDE. Six ministers have also been appointed. The command of all the troops in the Republic is, it appears, to be given to General JOUBERT. In the sitting of the 23d, twenty-three members of the assembly declared their intention of withdrawing from it, in consequence of the decree of the preceding day. The absent, or sick members of the assembly, are required to make a declaration within eight days, expressive of their adherence to the measure of the 22d. On the 24th, the intermediary administration of the late province of Holland, gave in the resignation of their authority, and a declaration of adherence to the decrees of the assembly made on the 22d, for the safety of the country. The principal towns in the Republic have congratulated the assembly on the measures which have recently been adopted.

#### PORTUGAL.

By the last intelligence from Lisbon, it appears that the Executive Directory of France has made a formal demand of the court of Spain, for permission to march 50,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak cabinet of Madrid has complied with.

The court of Lisbon has made a formal complaint to all the foreign ministers residing there, of the indignity offered to its plenipotentiary, M. ARANYO, who is still in prison at Paris. But, alas! what can such complaints avail in the present posture of affairs, when most of the Sovereigns of Europe are cringing to the Republicans of France.

The Directory alledge in justification of their conduct, and in reply to the Portuguese, that after the rupture of the peace, M. ARANYO received an order to quit the territory of the Republic, and that he is therefore at present to be considered in no other light than an individual, and not in any public capacity.

#### SPAIN.

The Spanish Monarch, who, in 1792, shed the infant Republic of France to

hurt a hair of the head of the unfortunate Louis, then confined as a prisoner by his own subjects, has lately acquiesced in an imperious request of the French Directory; he has given permission for 50,000 of their military to march through a part of his territory, to attack Portugal.

The new principles of politics and philosophy, are making hasty strides through the Spanish nation, and its treaty of alliance with the Republic of France seems rather calculated to undermine the throne by gentle gradations, and thereby to render its overthrow the more certain, than to secure the ancient form of government.

#### AMERICA.

It may be recollected, that some time ago, considerable commotion had been excited in America, in consequence of the discovery of a plan contemplated in that country, to apply to the government of England to take possession of the territory of Spain on the West Bank of the Mississippi, to prevent the cession of it to France. Governor BLOUNT was one of the persons concerned in the contemplated plan, who was expelled the senate with violence, and not allowed an hearing. In the subsequent progress of this business, persons and papers have been seized by general warrants, without an oath of accusation, and the laws and constitution of the United States are said to have been violated in an unexampled manner. It is said, by some, that the cause of these violent proceedings is owing to the influence of the Spanish minister at Philadelphia, who allows some merchants to carry on an illicit trade to the Havannah upon special permits, in which members of the Congress are commonly secretly concerned.

#### PUBLIC FUNDS.

*Stock-Exchange, Feb. 26, 1798.*

Stocks have experienced a small rise since our last, owing to the postponement of the loan, and the hopes which are entertained concerning the success of the voluntary contributions.

BANK STOCK, on the 25th last month, was at 119½; rose on the 8th ult. to 132; and is at that price this day.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th last month, were 69½; rose on the 8th ult. to 70½; and are this day at 71½.

4 PER CENT. ANN. were on 26th last month; 59½; rose on the 8th ult. to 61½; and are this day at 60½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were on 26th Jan. at 48; rose on the 8th ult. to 49½; and are this 26th day of Feb. at 49½.

Lottery Tickets, 12l. 1s.

*Marriages*



*Marriages and Deaths in and near London.*

*Married.]* At St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, Mr. Hodgkinson, of New Bond-street, to Miss Kenworthy, of Ironmonger-lane.

At Stepney church, Mr. John Cooks, of Pultney-street, to Miss Blakey, of Mile End.

Mr. John Harding, of St. James's-street, to Miss L. Palmer, of the same place.

At Wanstead church, F. H. du Baullay, esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Paris, of the former place.

Mr. Gerard Hullman, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, to Miss Ann Charleson, of Crutched Friars.

Mr. Thomas Eve, of Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, to Mrs. Keath, of the same place.

At Kensington, James Trebeck, esq. to Mrs. Bond, widow of the late George Bond, esq.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Holman, of Covent Garden theatre, to Miss Hamilton, daughter of the hon. and rev. Frederick Hamilton, of Richmond, Surrey.

P. W. Mayo, M. D. of Conduit-street, Hanover-square, to Miss Buckle, daughter of the late rev. S. Buckle, of Swannington, Norfolk.

The rev. Richard Roberts, high master of St. Paul's school, to Miss Ward, of Baker-street, Portman-square.

William Stanton, esq. to Miss Standert, daughter of Osborne Standart, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the rev. Henry Wise, rector of Charlwood, Surrey, to Miss Porter, daughter of the late sir Stanier Porter, of Kensington palace.

At Islington, John Byron, esq. of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, to Mrs. Elizabeth Orton.

Captain Yonge, of the 60th regiment, to Miss Pirner, eldest daughter of William Pirner, esq. of Arlington-street.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, George Medley, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-place, aged 60, to Miss Lockhart, aged 22, organist of the Magdalen, and daughter of the celebrated organist of Lambeth church, Lock chapel, and Orange-street chapel.

At St. Martin's church, Stewart Majoribanks, esq. to Miss Paxton, daughter of Archibald Paxton, esq. of Buckingham-street.

Mr. William Smart, of Bridewell Hospital, to Miss Wake, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Wake, of Primrose-street.

At Brompton, Captain Moss, of the East Kent militia, to Miss Catharine Linderidge, only daughter of Mr. John Linderidge, of Brompton.

At Hendon, Mr. John Milward, of Bromley, Bow, to Miss Eleanor Bond, of the former place.

At Islington, Mr. J. G. Skurzy, to Miss Pownall.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Phelps, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Tyndale, only daughter of the late Thomas Tyndale, esq. of North Cerney, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Cancellor, of Bedford-street, Bedford Square, to Miss Hall, of Charlotte Street.

At Hammer-smith, Elijah Impey, esq. nephew of Sir Elijah Impey, to Miss Bonham, daughter of Francis Bonham, esq. of Hammer-smith.

At St. Dunstan's East, Mr. Blydestein, of Harp Lane, Tower-street, brandy merchant, to Mrs. Tebb.

At Mary-le-Bone church, Capt. Frost to Mrs. Geale.

At Pancras, Thomas William Herne, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Crawford.

*Died.]* In Park Lane, aged 80, the Right Honourable Joseph Damer, Earl of Dorchester, Viscount Melton, and a Privy Counsellor of Ireland.

Suddenly, Mrs. Rainsford, wife of General Rainsford, of Soho-square.

After a few hours illness, Dr. Meyersbach, the famous water doctor.

In Robert Street, Bedford Row, Mrs. Robins.

At her house, St. George's Fields, suddenly, Mrs. Preisland.

Mrs. Coombe, wife of George Coombe, esq. chief clerk of the Admiralty Office.

At Islington, Miss Birch, eldest daughter of Mr. Deputy Birch.

At his apartments in Buckingham Court, Mr. Robert Potts, one of the established messengers belonging to the Admiralty.

In Holborn, John Mitchel Carleton, esq. lieutenant in the army.

Suddenly, Capt. Atkinson Blanchard, late of the East India Company's ship Rockingham.

Mr. John Brown, of Kennington Cross, stock-broker.

At Islington, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Magdalen Foulle.

At Bromley, Mrs. Catherine Melward.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, James Irwin, esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

At his house at White Friar's Dock, Mr. Serjeant, timber merchant. He had been bed-ridden upwards of two years.

In Kentish Town, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams.

In Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, Mrs. Bowes.

At Stoke Newington, Miss Kinder, second daughter of Mr. Kinder, of Cheapside.

Mr. Thomas Cleverly, office-keeper of the Transport Office.

Mr. William Turner, many years one of the park keepers, stationed at the Stable-yard Gate, St. James's.

In Newman Street, the Rev. Edmund Gibson, chancellor of the diocese of Bristol, and grandson to the late Bishop-Gibson.

In Tavistock Street, Bedford-square, Thomas Prior, esq.

Mrs. Skinner, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Skinner, of Aldgate High Street.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. John Palmer, of Drury Lane theatre.

At Ealing, aged 60, A. Favenc, esq.

In Warwick Street, Golden-square, T. Rood, esq. late of Richmond Green.

*Died.*] At Putney, Jean Baptista Muller, a native of Prussia. The singularity of his character may in some measure be collected from the following directions respecting his interment.---“ I desire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in my buff embroidered waistcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white silk stockings, my Prussian books, my hair neatly dressed and powdered, and I particularly request, that my coffin may be made long enough to admit of my hussar cap being placed on my head.---So dressed and accoutred, let me rest in peace.”

In Salisbury-square, Mr. Bardins, the celebrated globe-maker, in which business he is succeeded by his only son.

At Tottenham, Mr. T. Coate, of Newgate-street.

At his lodgings in Edgware-road, Mr. Richard Griffith, formerly manager of the Theatre Royal, Norwich.

#### *Deaths Abroad.*

Of BERTRAND PELLETIER, the celebrated French chymist, whose death we noticed in a former number, we have since been favoured with the following particulars.

This illustrious chymist and physician was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died in Paris the 21st of July, 1797. His career was short, but glorious; and he has left behind him a reputation, which the flight of time will never obliterate. Many men of natural genius have been consigned to hopeless obscurity, for want of a proper field to exercise and display their talents; whilst others have failed in their noble ambition to excel, for want of an able director in their early years, who could prescribe to them the proper line to pursue, and direct the efforts of genius to their definite object. Pelletier fortunately possessed all these advantages. He imbibed the first elements of the science, in which he afterwards so eminently excelled, under the tuition of his father; and subsequently under the direction of Darcet, who perceiving in him a surprising portion of sagacity, which may not unaptly be denominated the *instinct of science*, admitted him among the number of his pupils, belonging to the chymical laboratory of the French college. Five years of intense study and application, under the auspices of a master, formed by nature to excel, and perfected by experience, could not fail to render Pelletier distinguished by a degree of knowledge rarely to be met with in persons of his age. Of this he soon gave convincing proofs, by pub-

lishing, at the age of 21, some very ingenious observations on the acid of arsenic. Macquer, by mixing nitre with the oxyde of arsenic, had discovered a salt capable of solution in water, and of crystallizing in the form of prisms, to which he gave the name of *neutral salt of arsenic*. He was of opinion, that no acid could decompose it; but Pelletier demonstrated, that this might be effected by a distillation of sulphurous acid. He detected the true cause, which rendered Macquer's salt of arsenic incapable of decomposition in vessels properly closed and luted, and shewed by what process the salt itself was formed in the distillation of nitrate of potash, and white oxyde of arsenic; and lastly he specified the distinction between this new salt and Macquer's *foie d'arsenic*, (liver of arsenic.) Encouraged by the success of his first essays, he published his observations on the crystallization of sulphur, cinnabar, and soluble salts. He undertook an analysis of *zeolites*, particularly the false *zeolite* of Fribourg in Brisgau, which he found to be nothing more than an ore of zinc. He published likewise some equally solid and ingenious remarks concerning marine dephlogisticated acid, the absorption of oxygene, the formation of various kinds of ethers; and especially of the acid ether: and wrote several memoirs on the composition of phosphorus, its transformation into phosphoric acid, and its combination with sulphur, and the major part of metallic substances. Whilst he was engaged in making experiments on phosphorus, one of the most astonishing productions of the art of chymistry, he burned himself so dangerously, that he narrowly escaped with his life. On his recovery from this unfortunate accident, which confined him to his bed for more than half a year, he occupied himself with the analysis of various lead ores found in France, Germany, Spain, England, and America; and notwithstanding the same subject had been previously treated and discussed by Scheele, Pelletier found means to give his researches a surprizing degree of interest and novelty. His analysis of the properties of barytes led him to make a series of experiments on animals, which fully established the poisonous qualities of this composition, in whatever shape it may be administered. The chymists have given the appellation of *Strontian* to a certain species of earth recently discovered, from the name of the place where it was found. Pelletier carefully analyzed this earth, and found it to correspond with sulphate of barytes. He was amongst the first, who substantiated the practicability of refining and perfecting a bell-metal, by separating the tin. His first experiments of this kind were made at Paris, from which place he removed in 1791, to verify his discoveries on a very extensive scale at the foundery of Romilly. The following year he was chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Paris; soon after which he went



went with Borda and General Daboville to Fere, to assist at experiments of a new species of gunpowder. The duties of this appointment rendering it necessary for him to pass great part of the day exposed to the inclemencies of the atmosphere during a very cold and damp season, his constitution, which was naturally delicate, sustained a sensible injury. His health was not fully re-established, when he again experienced a very narrow escape from falling a victim to the zeal with which he cultivated his favourite science, being nearly suffocated by inhaling oxyanated muriatic. A violent athmatic complaint was the consequence of this unfortunate circumstance, which baffled

all the resources of art, and carried him prematurely to the grave, in the flower of his age, at the age of 36. In Pelletier science has lost one of her most able cultivators, and the community an useful member, for whom it will not be easy to find an equal substitute. He possessed that dignified expansion, that indefatigable activity of mind, which are indispensibly requisite to arrive at superlative excellence. As a literary character, his reputation was unstained with reproach; and in private life, his strict probity, exemplary virtue, and unimpeachable morals, rendered him an object more easily admired than imitated.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

*Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and distinguished Characters.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE bridge at the foot of Hampeth-Bank, near Low Newton, upon the turnpike-road leading from Cow Cawsey to Buckton Burn, in the county of Northumberland, is to be rebuilt without delay.

The Duke of Northumberland having been informed of the practical benefit derived to the community, by the institution of the South Shields *Cork or Life Boat*, by which the lives of many hundred ship-wrecked mariners have been saved, has made a voluntary offer to the ship-owners and merchants of North Shields, of a boat, on a similar construction, to be kept, for the same benevolent and humane purpose, on the north side; and has further subscribed twenty pounds annually towards the other expences attending the establishment.

It has been determined, at a meeting of the principal gentlemen of the county of Northumberland, to erect an iron bridge over the Tweed, at Kelfo, in lieu of that lately washed down.

A very alarming fire broke out in Newcastle on the 25th of last month, which for want of a timely supply of water, nearly two hours elapsing from the first ringing of the fire bell, till any water could be procured from the pipes, did considerable damage; and but for the unremitted exertions of the inhabitants, would probably have reduced the whole south-west side of Mosley-street to ashes. This shameful neglect, in the conduct of those who have been instructed to supply the town with water, calls for the severest animadversion.

A subscription is now open for carrying into effect the proposed Tunnel from North to South Shields. The expence of this useful undertaking, which will effectually benefit the purposes of navigation, and eventually save many hundred lives, (instances

having occurred of eight ships having been stranded on the *Herd Sands* at a time) is calculated at 6993l.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Lieut. Boger, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Burdon, daughter of George Burdon, esq. of Newcastle.

Mr. McLeod, jun. brewer, in Gateshead, to Miss Addison, of Newcastle. Also Mr. Bentley McLeod, to Miss Hawkes, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hawkes, of New Greenwich, near Newcastle.

At Billingham, near Stockton, Mr. Robt. White, of Saltholm, to Miss Blackburn, of the same place.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, aged 52, Mr. Gilfrid Ward. Mr. Thomas Smoult. Aged 61, Mrs. Ann Fenwick. Miss Bates.

Near Newcastle, at the advanced age of 100, James Palmer, commonly known by the denomination of Doctor Palmer. For the last thirty years of his life he never went to bed sober. He served as a private in the royal army in the year 1715, and at the age of 73, with only five shillings in his pocket, walked from Newcastle to London, and back again, in the short space of eleven days, one of which he spent in the metropolis. The appellation of Doctor was conferred upon him, from the circumstance of his vending nostrums and quack medicines of his own preparing.

At Durham, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Dr. Sharp, Prebendary of Durham Cathedral.

At Newhouse, near Elk, Durham, in the 104th year of his age, and the 73d of his ministry, the Rev. Ferdinand Ashmall, a Roman Catholic clergyman.

At Barker House, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. T. Ord, formerly an eminent surgeon in Hexham, but who had for several years retired from business.

At

At Darwenhaugh, aged eighty, Mrs. Davenport, wife of Mr. James Davenport, of Newcastle.

At Milbank, in the parish of Lamesley, Mrs. Margaret Farrington.

At Callerton, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Bonner.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A most alarming and destructive fire broke out on the 30th of last month, in the extensive cotton manufactory of Messrs. Wood and Bothwell, in Carlisle. The recent disaster experienced in this town, owing to the want of a fire engine, was not, it seems, sufficient to convince the inhabitants of the necessity of this means of precaution against the ruinous ravages of fire. For want of this salutary preventive, the whole of the premises, together with the valuable stock in trade, was consumed in the short space of three hours. A strong wall fortunately prevented the new brewery from sharing the same fate. A very small fire engine, belonging to the castle, was all the assistance that could be procured. What adds to the calamity, upwards of 200 people have been thrown out of employment by this terrible disaster. It gives us satisfaction to hear, that a subscription is now on foot, for furnishing the town of Carlisle with two fire engines.

*Married.*] At Whitehaven, Capt. Simpson to Mrs. Kennell.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Irvin, jun. clerk of Setmurthy chapel, to Miss Frances Younghusband.

At Dean, Mr. William Sharpe, of Dissington, to Miss Mary Carter, of the former place.

At Dissington, Captain John Garret, of Maryport, to Miss Ann Frear, of the former place.

At Wigton, Mr. Hayton, of Workington, to Miss Furness, of the former place.

At Workington, Mr. John Barnes, to Miss Margaret Wedgwood.

At Orton, Mr. William Smith, of Askigg, to Miss Holme, of Rowthwaite.

At Beckermont, near Whitehaven, Mr. James Fisher to Mrs. Grayson.

At Lindale, Mr. Isaac Hooley to Mrs. Eleanor Bell.

*Died.*] At Dissington, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ann Plasket.

At Gilgerron, near Dissington, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinson.

At Woodhouses, in the parish of Orton, in her 47th year, Mrs. Twentyman.

At Harrington, aged 24, Miss Ann Sanderson.

At Workington, aged 46, Mrs. Ann Mairs. In an advanced age, Mr. Richard Robinson.

At Calva Hall, near Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Forster.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Miss Golphin. Mrs. Frazer, wife of Capt. Frazer, of the George. In her 24th year, Miss Yewart.

At Carlisle, aged 34, Mr. David Graham, attorney. In her 41st year, Mrs. Martha Howgill. Mrs. Fox.

At Kendal, Mrs. Swainson. Mr. Baxter, a senior alderman.

At Allonby, aged 77, Mr. William Litt.

At Maryport, Mr. John Nelson.

At Bankend, near Maryport, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Thornthwaite.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A very liberal subscription has been set on foot in Liverpool, for establishing a library and reading-room in that town. Not less than 300 persons have subscribed 10 guineas each to carry this useful institution into effect.

In consequence of a letter inserted some time since in the *Courier*, signed Philanthropos, stating that the French prisoners of war were treated with great inhumanity, fed upon offals, and confined in dungeons, a deputation of the mayor and magistrates have examined into the actual state of the prison. From their report it appears, that every attention is paid to the health, the comfort and accommodation of the captives, and that the assertions advanced by *Philanthropos* have no foundation in truth.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Daniel Doran to Mrs. Gardner, widow of the late Capt. Gardner. Capt. John Crosby to Miss Allman.

At the same place, Mr. Jolly, merchant, to Miss Sparrow. The following Tuesday the bridegroom died, by which circumstance the reciprocal joy of the two families was converted into grief and mourning.

At Manchester, Mr. C. Wheeler, printer of the Manchester Chronicle, to Mrs. Spencer. Mr. Wilson Leigh to Miss Alice Dean. Mr. George Slack to Miss Mary Trevett. Mr. Joseph Cantrell to Mrs. Betty Charters. Mr. T. M. Ray to Miss Ann Joule. Mr. Hinde, of the Isle of Man, to Miss Sarah Shaw.

At Warrington, Mr. Wright to Miss Phillips.

At Aldingham, James Losh, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Cecilia Baldwin, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of that place.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Walker, check-manufacturer, to Miss Esther Kenyon.

Mr. Hodson, of Bullock Smithy, attorney, to Miss Elizabeth Bowden, youngest daughter of Mr. Lucas Bowden, of Marple.

At Otley, Mr. Moore to Miss Walker.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. John Greive. In his 67th year, Mr. William James. Mrs. Isabella Hayes. Mr. Philip Pillson. Mrs. Byrne. Mr. Peter Wright. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Bispham. Miss Penelope Arkle. In her 81st year, Mrs. Blundel, relict of the late Robert Blundel, esq. of Ince. Mrs. Wilson.

At Manchester, aged 84, Mr. James Smith. Aged 78, Mrs. Ann Thomas. In his



his 23th year, Mr. Thomas Mitchell. He was a strenuous advocate for rational liberty and parliamentary reform. In his 85th year, Mr. James Smith.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Foulds, of the Shoulder of Mutton public house. Mr. Thomas Airey.

At Lancaster, aged 80, Mr. Tho. Hinde. Suddenly, Mrs. Rawlinson.

At Prescot, Miss P. Leaf.

At Hulme, Miss Mary Wright, sister-in-law to the Rev. R. Dallas, curate of St. John's.

At Warrington, Mrs. Wilson.

At Salford, aged 75, Mr. Miles Dixon. Aged 84, Mrs. Makin. After a severe and lingering illness, Mrs. Loxham. Mr. John Leach. His death was occasioned by his chaise breaking down.

At Alport, Mrs. Dutton, mother of Mr. Dutton, surgeon.

At Bradford, Mr. John Atkinson, of the Unicorn inn.

At Blakeley, Miss Hannah Taylor.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Between Tadcaster and York there is a neat little cottage, contiguous to the road, and about a mile distant from the former town: the builder and owner, Britton Abbott, is now in the 68th year of his age: he has been inured to labour in husbandry from his infancy, and, notwithstanding his age, is so strong, robust, healthy, and industrious, that he earns from 12 to 18 shillings per week, by what is called task-work. He married, when twenty-two, a woman near his own age, who is still living. About 33 years ago, in consequence of the inclosure at Poppleton, he was, with six helpless children, and his wife ready to lie in of the seventh, under the necessity of quitting his habitation. In the midst of his difficulties, he applied to a gentleman in the neighbourhood for a piece of waste ground by the road side; and his character, on enquiry, being found unimpeachable, he obtained the slip of land he now occupies; where, by the assistance of his neighbours in the carriage of materials, he built the cottage which he inhabits. The land, though no more than a rood in extent, produces, by his care and skilful management, about 40 bushels of potatoes annually, besides other vegetables, and fruits; the sale of which brings him, on an average, four pounds per annum. Thus, by persevering industry, is a man, who otherwise must have been a tenant in a poor-house, enabled to provide for a large family, without the least assistance from the parish.

On the 1st instant an alarming thunder storm came on in the vicinity of York, accompanied with snow and hail. The lightning was extremely awful, and one great flash in particular was instantaneously succeeded by the most tremendous peal of thunder ever heard by the oldest inhabitant of the town. The lightning struck the top of the beautiful spire of St. Mary's church, Castlegate, which it damaged very considerably; and it

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is supposed that a considerable part of the spire will be obliged to be taken down.

*Married.*] At York, Mr. Allinson, to Miss Mary Bacon, of Selby. Mr. Andrew Meek, of Paradise-house, near Dalton, to Mrs. Watson, of Craven.

At Hull, John C. Cankreen, esq. to Miss Kerr, daughter of the late Hugh Kerr, esq. Mr. John Leedham, to Miss Pinkerton.

At Leeds, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart. of Bowling Hall, to Miss Buck, eldest daughter of Samuel Buck, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds. Major Henry Zouch, to Miss H. Smith.

At Doncaster, Mr. Mitchell, of Bawtry, to Miss Sarah Ainley, of the former place.

At Bulmer, near Castle Howard, Mr. William Haddelsey, of South Duffield, near Selby, to Miss Snowball, of New Malton.

At Pocklington, Grant Robinson, esq. to Miss Cautley, daughter of the Rev. William Cautley, of Bishop Wilton.

At Beverley, by special licence, Launcelot Cooper, esq. to Miss Waite, daughter of the late Mr. J. Waite, of Hull.

At Market Weighton, Mr. John Revis, of Hull, to Miss Mary Smith, youngest daughter of Robert Smith, esq. of the former place.

At Scarborough, Mr. William Holtby, of Hull, to Miss Mary Hawson, of the former town.

At Northallerton, Mr. Robinson, druggist, to Miss Smith.

At Halifax, Mr. James Thompson, attorney, to Miss Barnes.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. Ogram, aged 59. Mr. R. Batty. In his 40th year, Mr. Wm. Bell. Mr. Thompson. Miss Richmond.

At his house at Clefston, near York, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Elias Ellis.

Mr. Rawcliffe, proprietor of the stage waggons between York and Hull; and a few days after, his only son. The death of the latter was occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel.

At the same place, a poor man, named William Umpleby, well known as a list-crier. His death was occasioned by his being run over by a brewer's dray.

The Rev. Solomon Robinson, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar-school, Ripon, and vicar of Bracewell.

At Doncaster, Mr. J. Wastell.

At Castle Hill, near Harewood, Mrs. Ramshaw, wife of the Rev. C. Ramshaw.

At Busby Hall, Miss Constable, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Constable, of Singlethorne, near Beverley.

At Selby, Mr. W. P. Watson, linen-draper.

At Snaith, aged 84, Mr. Robert Laverack.

At Pickering, William Hornsey, who had lived nearly 50 years in the service of J. Piper, esq. of that place.

At his house, without Bootham Bar, George Bebb, esq.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Perfect, wife of Mr. Grosvenor Perfect.

At Northallerton, aged 22, Mr. Edward Dawson, Welbank. He was a gentleman highly respected by all his numerous acquaintance.

At Halifax, Mr. Joab Crabtree.

At Whitby, at the advanced age of 96, Mr. Thomas Brignell, an eminent whitesmith, and ingenious mechanic. His name has long been well known in most of the ports of England, particularly in those trading to the Baltic and Greenland seas, for the peculiar excellence of his screws and harpoons. Long before the birth of Mr. Moore, of Cheapside, Brignell, in conjunction with a Mr. Wilson, another mechanic of the same place, constructed a carriage to travel without horses. This invention, after being admired for some time, was at length neglected, and experienced the ordinary fate of those inventions, where utility is not the offspring and concomitant of ingenuity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hogsthorpe, Mr. Samuel Raithby, aged 78, to Mrs. Tabitha Holmes, aged 77.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 50, Mr. Thomas Scott.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Yeoman, and a few days after her eldest daughter, Miss Elizabeth Yeoman.

At Stainfield, near Lincoln, aged 20, Miss Heanley.

At Saxilby, near Lincoln, in his 79th year, Mr. James Raynor. He went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

Joseph Sharpe, a poor labouring man, of Wasingborough, near Lincoln, was killed, as he was at work in a pit, by the earth falling in upon him.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas, surgeon, to Miss Hollis. The rev. W. C. Cumming, of Epping, Essex, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Remberton, of the former place.

Mr. Brockson, of Portland, to Miss Turner, of Eastfield, near Peterborough.

Mr. John Newton Goodhall, of Wellingborough, to Miss Mary Mather.

Mr. Norton, of the Haycock inn, Wansford, to Miss Norton, his cousin.

*Died.*] At Northampton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Beesley.

At Hinckley, after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. James.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Burcham.

At Tamworth, Mr. Robert Nevil, sen. attorney.

At Maidwell, Mrs. Buller, widow of the late J. J. Buller, esq. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

At Etton, in his 35th year, Mr. John Chamberlain, farmer.

At fort Anna-Bona, upon the coast of

Africa, of a bilious fever, Mr. Charles Lock, surgeon to the African Company at that settlement, and son to the late Mr. Lock, of Northampton.

NOTTINGHAM.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Richard Handley, of the Cross Keys, to Miss Brightmore.

At Newark, Mr. Curtis, to Miss Barnsdale.

At Little Leake, Mr. Bryan Marshall, to Miss Mary Clarke.

At Averham, by special licence, John Sutton, esq. eldest son of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood Park, to Miss Sophia Claplin, youngest daughter of the late Charles Claplin, esq. of Tothwell, Lincolnshire.

At Kinolton, Mr. Timson, of Hombleton, near Uppingham, to Miss Mary Pocklington, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 78, Thomas Frost, esq. He was nephew to the late Archbishop Secker, and one of the registers of the province of Derbyshire. Also, Mrs. Smedley.

Mr. Francis Bird, frame-work knitter. He had long laboured under a mental derangement, originally occasioned by a violent fever, and got out of bed in his shirt, went up stairs into a part of the house which overlooks the Narrow Marsh in this town, and from thence threw himself down. But not being instantly killed, he crawled into a place kept for the reception of filth, where he was suffocated.

At the same place, Mr. Dickoson, warehousman in the house of Messrs. Hall and Co.

In Wheelergate, aged 76, Samuel Reynolds, gent.

At East Bridgford, near Bingham, Mr. John Wilkinson, an opulent farmer. Mr. Nathaniel Callands.

At Orston, Mrs. Plumbe.

At Newark, Mrs. Norton.

At Toton, near Nottingham, Mr. John Jowitt, a very opulent farmer.

At Wensley, Miss Radford.

At Rufford, Mrs. Parkinson.

At Southwell, Mrs. Clay.

At Bradmore, Mr. Marriott, butcher. His death was occasioned by his horse taking fright, as he was returning in his cart from Nottingham market. Mr. Marriot and his wife were both thrown out, and the wheel going over the former, he expired in less than an hour.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Earpe, to Miss Cockayne, of Holland.

At Eckington, Mr. Mullins, of Ford, near that place, to Miss Haneforth, of Sload-lane.

Mr. Thomas Watts, of the Leopard inn, Darley Dale, to Miss Jenny Taylor, of Wentley. The new married pair gave a general invitation to their friends and relations, to the number of 370. There was plenty



plenty of good cheer, with the elegant amusement of two bear baitings, and a ball at night.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. Joseph Evans, Aged 62, Mrs. Rose. In his 63d year, Mr. Cartwright, of the Dog and Partridge public-house. Mrs. Sadler.

At Stanion, suddenly, Mr. Francis Brewin Davenport.

At Clapwell, in the 82d year of his age, Brabazon Hallows, esq. a justice of the peace for this county.

At Shottle, aged 83, Mr. Richard Statham.

**CHESHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Chester, Sir Thomas Hesketh, bart. of Rufford, in Lancashire, to Miss Hinde, daughter of the rev. Mr. Hinde, of the former town. Mr. William Seller, to Mrs. Astle.

At Whitchurch, Mr. George Brereton, to Miss Dutton. Also, Mr. Dutton to Miss Brereton.

At Mold, Mr. David Williams to Miss Elizabeth Evans.

At Stockport, Mr. Turner, to Miss Davenport.

At Thornton, Mr. William Leigh, to Miss Kate Robinson.

*Died.*] At Chester, aged 83, Mrs. Casey. Mr. William Tonna, formerly an eminent merchant in this city. Mrs. Mof-tyn. Mr. Sherratt. Mrs. Johnson, wife of the rev. Mr. Johnson, of Abbey-street. After a long and severe illness, Mr. Alderman Ellames. After a short indisposition of but one day, Bukeley Panton, esq. late a lieutenant in the 59th regiment of foot. Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Clark, relict of the late John Clark, esq. of the Hough.

At Boughton, Mrs. Maddock.

At Eccleshall, Mr. Marsh, of the Blue Bell inn.

At Staignton, Mr. George Fairclough.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Humphries to Miss Hodges. Mr. Watkin Watkins, of Shotton, to Miss Ann Eddowes. Mr. Afterley, attorney, to Miss Mary Taylor.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Miss Bourne. Mr. Haslem Leake.

Mrs. Lowe, of Ruckley, near Acton Burnel.

In Frankwell, Mr. John Fowke, printer. Miss Woodruffe, of the Wyle-Cop.

The Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Glazeley and Roddington, in this county.

At Hordley, after a short illness, Miss Cureton.

In the 59th year of his age, after a very afflicting illness, Mr. Thomas Newletts, of Dawley Bank.

**LEICESTERSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Cort, iron-monger, to Miss Ann Robinson, second daughter of the rev. Mr. Robinson.

Mr. Parkinson, of Quorn, to Miss Jowett, of Draycote Derbyshire.

Mr. Billings, grazier, of Ilston on the Hill, to Miss Baker.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Loseby, keeper of the town gaol.

At the same place, Mrs. Paget, wife of Mr. Paget, an eminent surgeon. She was the daughter of Mr. Oldknow, linen-draper, of Nottingham, and is deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends, not more for her many amiable and endearing qualities, than as being cut off in the prime of life, when her domestic usefulness was become indispensable as a wife and mother.

At Quorn, the rev. Thomas Hudson.

At Stretton, Mrs. Walker, wife of the rev. Dr. Walker.

At Great Glenn, aged 81, George Cooper, gent.

At Thornton, the rev. Mr. Abbot, vicar of that place.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Prigg to Miss Frances Leach.

Mr. Wedd William Nash, attorney, of Royston, to Miss Hollick, only child of Mr. William Hollick, of Whittlesford.

At Isleham, Mr. Thomas Sharp, farmer, to Miss Potter, of the Ram inn, Newmarket.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Peachey.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. Chettoe.

At Soham, Mrs. Peachey, aged 69. Mr. John Lyles, farmer. Being intoxicated, he fell into a ditch, and was suffocated.

At Isleham, Mr. Godfrey.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Oxford, the Rev. John Parsons, A. M. fellow of Baliol college, and rector of All Saints and St. Leonard's in Colchester, to Miss Parsons, a distant relation. Mr. John Smith to Miss Slatter. Mr. B. Carter to Miss A. Smith.

Mr. Benjamin Tanner, of Fairford, to Miss Wane.

*Died.*] At Oxford, in her 61st year, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. William Cooke, butler of Magdalen college. Mrs. Benfield, school-mistress, of Caversham.

At Woodstock, aged 70, Mr. Richard Bartholomew, alderman of that town, formerly an eminent surgeon and apothecary, but who had retired from business for some years.

At the same place, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Pryse, widow of Lewis Pryse, esq. and one of the daughters and coheiresses of Edward Ryves, esq. Her powers of doing good were extensive, but not more abundant than her charities: and her loss will be severely felt by the neighbouring poor.

The Rev. H. Powell, rector of Minister Lovell, in this county.

At Boddicott, in her 71st year, Mrs. Burford, relict of Dr. Burford, late of Banbury.

At Islip, in consequence of excessive drinking, Thomas Smith. He drank off a bottle of

of port wine at one draught, and soon after fell from his seat to the ground. In about an hour and a half he expired.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Litchfield, Mr. A. Woodward to Miss Topping. Mr. Stephen Simpson to Miss Startin.

Mr. William Bourn, of Smithfield, in this county, to Miss Hannah Walker, of Heage, in Derbyshire.

*Died.*] At Stafford, in her 24th year, Mrs. Potter. At Brereton, Mr. Andrew Birch.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Waddoms.

At Newcastle under Line, universally esteemed and lamented, Nathaniel Beard, esq. only brother to the late William Beard, esq. chief justice of South Wales.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. James Deeley to Miss Winkle. Mr. John Pardoe to Miss Elizabeth Wright. Mr. Simeon Tart to Miss Mary Showell. Mr. John Lander to Miss Tildesley.

Mr. J. Terret, of Redmorley, to Miss Herring, of Abberley.

At Handsworth, near Birmingham, Mr. Joshua Woodhill to Miss Sarah Scofield.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Anderton, sen. In the prime of life, Mr. William Kerby, Mr. Thomas Underhill, an eminent brass-founder. Mr. Benjamin Line. Mr. Thomas Hart, optician. Mr. T. Orton, jun. button-maker. In the prime of life, Miss Godolphin Sparham. Mr. William Jones, mould-turner. Mrs. Miles. Mr. Solomon Plater. Mr. John Laughter. Aged 79, Mrs. Ann Badley. In his 91st year, Mr. John Jennings, wood-screw-maker.

At Wihaw, near Birmingham, aged 90, Mr. John Brown, sen.

At Coventry, Mr. William Bayley. In a very advanced age, Mr. John Warner.

At Drayton Basslet, Mr. William Edden.

At Digbeth, Mr. William Goodbarne.

At Bordley, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. John Adams.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. Luke Spilbury, post-master. Mr. Partridge, musical instrument maker. Mr. Eliza Langham.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Nicholas Penn, an eminent snuff-manufacturer.

At Tything, in her 31st year Mrs. Hannah Bray.

At Malvern, Mrs. Francis Wilson.

At Sheltwood, Mr. Brown, an opulent farmer.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Uik, in his 85th year, the rev. Richard Vaughan Norman, rector of Llanlowell, vicar of Llantrefaint, Magor and Ridwick, and justice of the peace for the county of Monmouth.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Margaret Smallman, mistress of the charity-school in this city. Miss Woodcock, daughter of the rev. Francis Woodcock.

At Clifford Court, after a short illness, for Richard Williams, bart. of Goldnighon's.

At Suitmill, Mr. John Smith.

At Yorkhill, Mrs. Patrick. This family exhibits a singular instance of longevity. The deceased was in her 85th year. Her husband, who is still living, is 90. His brother, who resides in the same parish, is 93; and the wife of the latter enjoys perfect health at the extraordinary age of 99.

At Cotmore, near Kingston, suddenly, while eating his dinner, Mr. Lawrence Stephens.

At Lyonshall, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Joshua Thomas Driver, late surgeon of the Rodney East Indiaman.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chalford, Mr. Monkhouse Tate, to Miss Hunt, daughter of Mr. Hunt, of the Brades, near Birmingham.

At Henbury, Mr. H. J. Llewellyn, of Bristol, to Miss Hudson, of the former place.

At Bristol, Mr. Samuel Price, to Miss Ann Jones. Mr. Charles, soap-boiler, aged 35, to Mrs. Witt, aged 70. Mr. Trevelyan, to Miss Revell. Lieut. Colonel George Duke, of the 26th regiment of infantry, to Miss Emily Freeman. Mr. Benjamin Jennings, to Miss Ann Morgan. Mr. William Browne, to Miss Boetseur.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Niblett. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Pauncefort, the last of the very ancient family bearing that name.

At Thornbury, the Rev. Wm. Howell, B. D. many years vicar of that place, and one of the oldest justices of the peace, for the county of Gloucester. As a public magistrate, he discharged his duty with ability and faithfulness for more than 30 years.

At Wellscote, Mrs. Prentice.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Ball, Crafton.

At Old Sodbury, Miss Chapp.

Mrs. Whittle, of Chorley.

At Bristol, Mr. Silcox. Mr. Richard Smith. Mrs. Halifax. Miss Hannah Levy. Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Fitch. Mrs. Coghlan. Mr. George Plumley. Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Bowden. Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Broderip, of King's-square. Mr. Gabriel Smith Bradley. Mr. William Foot. Mrs. Rogers. Aged 78, Mrs. James.

At the same place, Mr. Edward Shiercliff, proprietor of the circulating library, St. Augustine's Back, and author of the Bristol Guide. He was a man highly respected for candour, ingenuousness and suavity of manners.

At his house, on St. Michael's Hill, after an illness of a few days, Thomas Whitehead, esq. banker.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Buckingham, aged 34, Mr. Patrick O'Hagan, a member of the Buckingham troop of yeomanry cavalry. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Newport Pagnell, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Underwood.



Underwood. Among other charitable legacies, he has bequeathed 100l. to the Northampton General Infirmary.

ESSEX.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 16th instant, the house of Mr. Thomas Harris, of Burleigh, was discovered to be on fire by one of the men and an apprentice, who alarmed the family, but too late to save the life of Mrs. Harris, her two sons, and two daughters. The eldest daughter fortunately escaped through a window, whilst the distracted parent, regardless of her own safety, and only anxious for that of her children, perished with them in the flames. Mr. Harris was absent on a journey at the time.

*Married.]* At Colchester, Mr. John Lingwood, to Miss Sarah Whitaker Wade.

*Died.]* At Chelmsford, aged 86, Mr. Stephens Levitt. And the following day, aged 76, Mrs. Levitt, his wife: Mr. Scott.

At Colchester, Mr. Samuel Nockolds, an eminent hat manufacturer.

Mrs. Woodward, of Feering Fraine.

After a lingering illness of several years, Thomas Selwyn, esq. of Down Hall.

At Springfield, in his 49th year, Mr. Richard Balls, of the Three Cups public-house.

NORFOLK.

*Married.]* At Norwich, Mr. Peter Colombine, jun. to Miss Brunton. Mr. Benjamin Bates to Miss Osborn. Mr. Henry Toll to Miss Gillman. Mr. R. Bacon, jun. to Miss Noverre.

Mr. Robert Barnham, of Banham, to Miss Sarah Keddell, of Saham Toney.

At East Watton, Mr. Richard Young to Miss Ann Lemon.

At Difs, Mr. Suffum, of Finsbury Square, London, to Miss Bacon, of the former place.

At Fakenham, Mr. Joseph Redgrave to Miss Hennant. Mr. Thomas Lamb to Miss A. Johnson.

At Holt, the Rev. John Glover to Miss Jennis.

At Foulsham, Mr. Quarles, attorney, to Miss Leaford, of Ely.

*Died.]* At Norwich, aged 88, Mr. James Hall. Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Partridge. In his 57th year, Mr. Prior. Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Nelson.

At Lynn, Mrs. Selfe.

At Yarmouth, in the 22d year of her age, after a severe illness, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

At Surlingham, aged 52, Mr. Christopher Coffey.

At Bacton, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson.

At Morlingford, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Wright.

At Tivetshall, aged 63, Mr. Robert Holmes, an opulent farmer.

At Lammas, aged 19, Mr. Tho. Coleby.

At the family seat, at Heydon, in the 73d year of her age, Mary Wiggett Bulwer, relict of W. Wiggett Bulwer, esq.

At Difs Heywood, aged 32, Mr. Doggett, a respectable farmer.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.]* At Lavenham, Mr. Westrop, surgeon, to Miss Mary Foster.

*Died.]* At Bury, in her 50th year, Mrs. Hart.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. T. Goodwin, rector of Martlesham.

At Redgrave, aged 73, Mrs. Barker.

At Biddleston, aged 22, Mr. Tho. Stevens.

At Hadleigh, Elizabeth Gibbons, wife of Thomas Gibbons, M. D.

At Dalham, in his 68th year, Mr. George Fisher.

Mr. Gabriel Truflor, of Friston Hall.

SUSSEX.

A very severe, and, for the season, very unusual tempest was experienced at Lewes on the 31st of last month. Two claps of thunder, in particular, were extremely loud and awful; and the lightning that preceded the peals set fire to the spire of Barcomb church, the flames of which soon alarmed the parish, and assembled a great number of persons to the spot. By dint of uncommon exertions, aided with a plentiful supply of water, the fire was at length fortunately extinguished, after it had burnt about three hours, and consumed between six and seven feet of the spire. The body of the church did not receive the slightest injury. Considerable damage was done by the storm in several other places. The swifts of Hendfield wind-mill were driven round with such velocity, that it was impossible to stop their motion, and the mill, in consequence, caught fire.

*Married.]* At Lewes, John Vernon, esq. of Bedford-square, to Miss Cranston, only daughter of the late Capt. Cranston, of the navy.

At Tillington, Mr. William Bishop, of Hastings, to Miss Sarah Putrick, of the former place.

At Steyning, Mr. Woolgar, aged 18, to Miss Longley, aged 80. Upwards of 500 persons attended this extraordinary wedding, and the bride received the warm congratulations of all the elderly ladies in the neighbourhood.

*Died.]* At Ipswich, aged 22, Mr. Tho. Brown. Mr. John Carter. Mr. Edward Mayes.

At Rye, Mr. Waterman, attorney.

At Horsham, Mr. Grace, tanner.

KENT.

*Married.]* At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Bishop, master of the Golden Lion, to Miss Mary Hodgman. Lieutenant Langley, of the Royal Glamorgan regiment, to Miss Arabella Claringbould.

At Ramsgate, Mr. James Sharp, to Miss Mary Stock.

At Preston, near Faversham, Mr. John Wifenden, to Miss Sarah Frost.

At Biddenden, Mr. Seaman Beale, to Miss Ann Witherden. Also, Mr. William Wimssett, to Mrs. A. Osbourne.

At

At Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Mr. James Head to Miss M. Leopard.

At Chatham, Mr. John Eggier to Mrs. S. Sharp. Mr. John Weekes to Mrs. Margaret Pettifor. Lieutenant Moss, of the Hereford Militia, to Miss Linderidge.

At Margate, William Chester, esq. of the Royal Navy, to Miss Peacock, of the Mansion House in that town.

At Ashford, Mr. William Jones, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Sparrow.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Elms, master of the Blue Anchor public house. Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. Mr. Young, a dissenting minister. Mrs. Gausson. Miss Barham. Mr. Samuel Holness. In her 79th year, Mrs. Sarah Frances. Mr. Rouse.

At Lewisham, aged 89, Mrs. Hannah Butterworth.

At Margate, Mr. Greenwood, of the Crown and Thistle public house.

At Ashford, aged 73, Mrs. Janneway.

At Rochester, after a short illness, Mrs. Lay. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Smith.

*Died.*] At Gravesend, Mrs. S. Tucker, wife of the rev. John Tucker, rector of this place.

At Deal, in her 81st year, Mrs. Mary White.

At Dover, aged 37, Mr. G. Shaw, cooper. In her 87th year, Mrs. Susannah Broadley.

At New Romney, aged 55, Mr. Coates, one of the jurats of this corporation.

At Charms, Mr. George Harrison, sen.

At Bromley, after a lingering illness, John Booth, esq.

At Upper Rainham, aged 73, Mr. John Ripley.

At Chatham, Mr. Ivet Pankhurst, quartermaster of the ship-wrights in this dock-yard. Miss Sarah Sugden, second daughter of Mr. William Sugden, chief clerk of the commissioner's office.

#### SURREY.

*Married.*] The rev. Henry Wise, rector of Charlwood, to Miss Porter.

*Died.*] At Vauxhall, Mrs. Payne.

At Kennington, aged 94, Mrs. Stokes.

At Kennington Cross, Mr. John Brown, stock-broker.

At Chertsey, Mr. Martin, jun.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wheathamstead, the rev. George Bell, A. M. to Miss Sarah Dowbiggin, daughter of the late Dr. Dowbiggin, sub-dean of Lincoln.

*Died.*] At Brookman's Park, in this county, the lady of Samuel Robert Gausson, esq. M. P. of Warwick.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chilton Candover, the rev. Richard Burleigh, A. M. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, and upwards of 32 years rector of the parishes of Candover and Woodmancote.

Near Lyndhurst, R. V. Gilbert, esq. major commandant of the New Forest rifle dragons.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Henry Witherington, baker, of Reading, to Miss Bushell, only daughter of Mr. Bushell, an opulent farmer, of Critton, Wilts.

*Died.*] At Reading, at the advanced age of 88, Mr. Richard Simeon. The according testimony of two generations renders any eulogium on his character superfluous. Mr. Baker, surgeon and apothecary, of London-street. Mr. R. L. Bacon, grocer. Mrs. Lydia Alexander. Mrs. Simmonds. After a lingering illness, Mrs. Ward. Mr. Cruttwell. Mrs. Lydia Speakman.

On his passage to Lisbon, the rev. William Goddard, rector of West Woodhay, in this county.

At Brimpton, after a lingering illness, Mr. Arundell.

At Longworth park, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Payn, widow of the rev. Francis Payn, A. M. late rector of Swerford, Oxon, and dean of Jersey.

At Clewer, in his 66th year, Mr. William Cook, miller.

At Woodley, in his 39th year, Mr. Richard Elmby.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, Mr. Darby to Miss Chambers. Mr. Perry to Miss Courtney.

At Hungerford, the Rev. Mr. Rowlinson to Miss Shrimpton, of Marlborough.

At Donhead, Mr. John South to Miss Cater.

At Stourton, Mr. John Child, linen-manufacturer, to Miss Nicholas, of Charlton Musgrove.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Stone.

At Hungerford, Mr. Henry Blake, of the Red Lion inn.

At Devizes, Mr. John Gamble, an eminent stone-mason.

At Marlborough, in her 71st year, Mrs. Orchard. She had been confined to her bed for the last five years.

At Britford, Mr. John Newman.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

As some labourers were lately repairing the Wellington road, they dug up an earthen vessel, containing about 2000 small silver coins, of the size of sixpences. They are of the reign of Edward the First, and are in a state of high preservation.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. Samuel Fyler, to Miss Margaret Arnott, of Queen-square. The rev. James Payne, son of the late rev. Canon Payne, to the hon. Mrs. Hyde, daughter of lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells. Mr. Cunningham, of the theatre, to Miss Loder, daughter of Mr. Loder, musician. Mr. Jonathan Harman, to Miss Moore. Captain Whelans, of the 61st regiment, to Miss Frances S. C. Griffith. Mr. Quarlington, to Mrs. Gwinness. Lieutenant Colonel Hatton, of the 66th regiment of foot, to Miss Hodges, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Hodges, esq. of Apps-court, Surrey.



At the same place, Mr. John Hale, to Mrs. M. Williams.

At Wells, Mr. James Bacon, to Miss Bull.

*Married.]* At Wayford, Mr. John Frampton, of Greenham Farm, to Miss Elfwood, of Blackdown. The happy bridegroom has, for the last 45 years, been in the constant habit of paying his devoirs to the fair object of his affections regularly twice a week, in doing which he has travelled as a pedestrian, within that time, little less than 17,000 miles!

At Moolham-house, near Ilminster, Mr. William Slater, to Miss Amelia Wallington.

Mr. John Cook, grazier, of Reoksb. ridge, to Miss Haynes.

At Chewton-Mendip, Mr. Lamorock Curtis, to Miss Ann Hippisley.

At Kingsdon, Mr. Thomas Parker, to Miss E. Tucker.

At Barrington church, Mr. T. Brookman, of Sandford, to Miss Parker, of Langford.

*Died.]* At Bath, John Cunning, esp. F. R. S. A. S. S. surgeon-general to the army, and surgeon extraordinary to the king. Also Major Keightley.

At the same place, Aaron Knight, many years head hostler at the Mews in Avon-street: after doing his customary duty in the morning, he went into the hay-loft, and hung himself. He was an honest and faithful servant, but has been subject to fits of melancholy and despondency for a considerable time. He has left a wife and four children.

At his seat at Menford Castle, in a very advanced age, Dr. Pugh, an eminent and successful practitioner.

At Winford, Mrs. Yorke.

At Stanton Wick, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Joseph Sage

At Bath, Mrs. Methold, relict of the late E. Methold, esq. She has left handsome legacies to most of the charitable institutions in Bath, and 50l. to the asylum for poor blind persons in Bristol.

At the same place, after an illness of only a few hours, Mrs. Tarry haberdasher. Miss Davis, sister of Dr. Davis. Mrs. Racey. In an advanced age, Mrs. Sheppard. Mr. Isaac Matthews. Mr. John Gent, jun. apothecary. Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, sister of the late sir Herbert Mackworth, of Gnull Castle, Glamorganshire. Her death was occasioned by a severe contusion on the head, which she received by a fall from the vineyards.

At Frome, suddenly, Mrs. Middleton.

Mr. James Turner, schoolmaster of the parish of Keen, near Garton, was lately found drowned in a ditch near his own house. He was a very useful man in the neighbourhood, and supported an unblemished character.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Frampton, Mr. William Salisbury, to Miss Jane Lucas.

At Pitcombe, the rev. William Frederick Grove, of Melbury Abbas, to Miss Pounsett, of Cole-place, near Bruton, Somersetshire.

*Died.]* At Osmington, near Weymouth, after a short illness, Miss Wood.

At West Coker, Mr. Abraham Sandford.

At Odcombe, whilst sitting in his chair, just after he had paid his workmen, Mr. Harris, stone-cutter.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Exeter, Robert Walpole Dudley, esq. of the Wiltshire militia, to Mrs. S. Grahame, widow of Robert Grahame, esq. of Morphee.

At Tor-Abbey, Mr. William Throgmorton, to Miss Giffard.

At Plymouth, Captain Elrington, of the army, to Miss Colby, of Barnstaple.

*Died.]* At Exeter, Thomas Hayman, gent. coroner for that city. Also, Mr. John Rickord. Mr. Allistone. In the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennavay.

At her seat at Cross, near Torrington, the right hon. lady Clinton, widow of the late Robert George William Trefusis, lord Clinton, who died in August last.

At Hall, in this county, Mr. Charles Chichester, aged 76.

At Silverton, aged 84, Mr. Robert Rowe.

WALES.

*The following PROCLAMATION for a MEETING of WELSH BARDS, at Midsummer, 1798, will prove that the race of bards and the religion of the Druids is not yet extinct.*

“ In the year 1797, the sun being in Alban Hevin, or the summer solstice, an Invitation was given, in the hearing of the country, and the government, under the period of a year and a day, with protection for all who might seek for privilege and graduation in science and bardism, to repair to the London Meeting, upon Primrose Hill; to the Chair of Glamorgan, upon Tyle y Gawl; and to the Chair of North Wales at Caerwys; where there will not be a naked weapon against them; and then and there, in the presence of M. Du, Iolo Morganwg, and B. Glas, and others, Bards according to the privilege of the Bards of the Isle of Britain, to deliver and set forth the judgment of the sessions, in the face of the sun, and in the eye of the light, on all, with respect to genius and moral conduct, who may seek for presidency and privilege. And also at the time and places aforesaid, to pronounce on the merits, and to adjudge a prize, for the best Translation, into Welsh, of Gray's Ode, “ The Bard;” and relating to other matters, according to the rights and custom of the Bards of the Isle of Britain.

*Y gwyr yn erlyn y Byd!*

*The Truth, in opposition to the World.”*

SCOTLAND.

## SCOTLAND.

David Martin, esq. portrait painter, died at his house in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 30th of December, 1797. Mr. Martin was born at Anstruther in Fife, and received the education of his early years from his father, Mr. John Martin, a man of a most respectable character, and very ingenious. In very early life Mr. Martin's genius for drawing discovered itself, procured him the notice of the neighbouring gentlemen, and introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Ramsay, late painter to his Majesty. With Mr. Ramsay he went to Rome, and resided in that school of the arts about three years. During the period of Mr. Ramsay's greatest fame, and while he was painter to the royal family, Mr. Martin was his friend and useful assistant. He did not confine himself to the pencil, which was employed not on portraits only, but occasionally on other studies: he frequently amused himself as an engraver and worker in mezzotinto, of which, his *Summer Evening*, and *Ruins of*

Ancient Baths, and Earl Mansfield, and his Hume, and Rousseau, are distinguished specimens. Mr. Martin's predilection for Scotland is easily accounted for: his venerable parents and nearest relations resided there; his attachment to the metropolis was lessened by the death of his wife. In 1783, he left London; and since that time has enjoyed much reputation and success in his profession; and it is universally allowed, that no Scottish artist has appeared of superior, if of equal abilities.

The Countess of Stair, at her house in Galloway.

At Dundee, Mrs. Camilla Elizabeth Wright, wife of James Wright, jun. esq. daughter of colonel D. Campbell, and great grand-daughter, on the maternal side, to the late lord Rokeby, archbishop of Armagh, &c. She is greatly regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, who could justly appreciate great sensibility, a high sense of propriety, frankness, integrity of principle, and independence of spirit.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1798.

OUR accounts from the more northern districts state, that notwithstanding the frost and falls of snow during this month, the operations of the husbandman have not been much retarded. In general, farmers have been busily employed in turning over their winter fallows, or in preparing their lands for barley and oats.

From Wales too we find, that the late changes in the weather have, in many respects, been favourable; speaking of those districts in the vicinity of the river Wye, our reporter observes, that the heavy rains, the torrents from the mountains, and the frequent and uncommon overflowings of the Wye, during the winter, have spread a cheap manure over the meadows, which has been mellowed by the warm weather that succeed; and as the practice of flooding is universally attended to in this country, there is perhaps scarcely a bit of pasture, all around, especially in the vallies, that is not considerably enriched. The wheat crops, of which alone any conjectures can yet be formed, looked, before the frost, very fine and promising; and the considerable fall of snow, by which the frost was ushered in, will probably contribute rather to their benefit than injury. In other parts of the kingdom, we also find, that the wheat crops, especially on dry loams, in general, appear well: but that on strong wet clayey soils they are not so promising.

**TURNIPS.** These roots have continued to stand the winter extremely well. In most of the districts north of the Tay, this crop seems to have failed.

**GRAIN.** The markets keep still rather on the decline.

Wheat, on the 17th instant, averaged throughout England and Wales, 49s. 6d. Barley, 26s. 11d. and Oats, 16s. 9d. per quarter.

**MEAT.** This continues pretty much the same as in our last Report.

In SMITHFIELD, on the 26th, Beef sold from 40d. to 50d. and Mutton from 44d. to 52d. per stone, sinking the offal.

**HOPS.** Kentish Hops fetch from 90 to 108s. bags; from 100 to 126s. pockets.

**STOCK.** Fat stock still continues high, but the prices of lean cattle are much lower.

**HORSES.** These are still getting cheaper.

## ERRATA.

In the valuable paper, No. 27, *On Weights*, p. 13, l. 28, for *vitis* read *vini*.—p. 14, l. 6, for *benis* read *beni*.—p. 16, l. 36, for *lower* read *tower*.

In Mr. Richter's paper, No. 26, the first line, *The principal means by which*, should have been *the principle by means of which*. In the 25th line, the word *possible* instituted for *impossible*. In p. 534, col. 2, l. 8, from the bottom, *that necessary connection* should have been *that of necessary connection*.

In p. 134, col. 1, of the present Number, the head-line "*CHEMISTRY*," is, by the negligence of the printer, in its wrong place. It should be understood as preceding the subsequent paragraph respecting the "*Annales de Chemie*."

In Mr. Loft's Paper, No. 25, the duration of the lunar eclipse should be 3h. 59m. instead of 5. and *unusual*, instead of *unequal*, in the account of the solar spot.